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WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3, and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, August 31, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS of Mr. FRAMJI CURSETJI THANAWALLA are REQUESTED TO SEND in the PRECISE AMOUNT of THEIR CLAIMS to the Undersigned in order to enable them to propose a settlement.

DAPHTARY AND FERREIRA,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Framji Cursetji Thanawalla.
108, Meadow Street, August 31, 1892.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any UNIVERSITY in British India or in the United Kingdom, who are now Resident in Bombay, and who may wish to VOTE at the MUNICIPAL WARD ELECTIONS, are invited to send their Names and Addresses (place of residence) to the Assessor at the Municipal Office, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll, now being prepared.

Any communication on this subject should be sent to the Municipal Office not later than the 15th Proximo.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices: Bombay, 31st August, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DINBAI, Widow of RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE BAXTER and Administratrix with the Will annexed of PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, deceased, has contracted for the absolute Sale of the undermentioned property.

All persons, therefore, having any right, title or interest whatever in the said property, either by way of sale, mortgage orotherwise howsoever, or are otherwise concerned in opposing the sale thereof, are required within Fourteen Days from the date hereof to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Rampart Row, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Government leasehold ground, situate at Colaba, in the time and Island of Bombay, formerly in the Registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, but now in that of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3224 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 23, and New No. 15920, together with the Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 295, and Street No. 289, all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by the Seashore, on or towards the west by the Public Road, leading to the Colaba Light-house, on or towards the North by another property belonging to the Estate of the said Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to the said Estate but now to Mrs. Rooke, and were formerly in the occupation of W. Laythorpe and are now in that of E. MacDermot. —Dated this 1st Day of September, 1892.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged,and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
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PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

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Outside the Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£333,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,011		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed lands with an introductory account of the settlements in Nawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Indices and a Copious Index.

Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NOTICE.

MR. S. J. TELLERY, of Messrs. S. J. TELLERY and Co., will be glad to receive anybody desirous of SEEING HIM (on matters connected with the CHICAGO EXHIBITION) at the Office of the BOMBAY BRANCH, No. 8, Esplanade Row, between the hours of 10 and 12 A.M., and 3 and 5 P.M., until THURSDAY next, the 1st September.

S. J. TELLERY & Co.,
8, Esplanade Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SHEPHERD AND CO.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1892, for extension of the present Building, No. 716, situated at Frere Road, to the North.
2.—Form of contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.
4.—The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HAJEE ISMAIL HASSUM,
SHEPHERD & Co.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th, June, 1892, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1892, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd August, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 24th August to 3rd September, 1892, both days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th August, 1892.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 20, Twenty per Share, (Free of Income-Tax), for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1892, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1892, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register, on the 26th August, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th August to 2nd September, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co., Agents,
For the Framjee Petit Spng. and Manfg. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1892.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 83, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 30 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 425. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

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Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

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ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIKARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGATHARA JAJEPEYE, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit R. Halasyanatha Sastriar. This most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devenagari Characters in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentries of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Amba la vana Desikar of Tirunadu Thurai Athenam. Price, Rs. 2-8.
Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

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ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
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I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies.....	3	8
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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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CIGARS!!!

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TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
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We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

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Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
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UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,
For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
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4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.
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DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.
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A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:
A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,010
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£54
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhans Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	314
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80 xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	800
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,00	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	432½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640 xd.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,025
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	395
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660 xd.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180 xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,530
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	10	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	300	Rs. 25	567½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	710
Union Mills, Ld	100	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bombay Cotton Brcui's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	135
Colaba	600	200	all	...	320
East India	500	1,880	1,880	...	300
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	325
Fort	460	250	...	130	1,450
French	545	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	175
Harvey and Sabapathy	363	500	all	100	850
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	455
Khangaum	750	400	all		1382
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	32½	475
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	525
Mofussil Co.	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	12½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	472½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 35	2 0
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	610
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500		127½
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	405
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Scrab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	135	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld	1,200	250	250	35	210
Volkart	375	200	all	75	245
	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	985

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-4
China Leaf	"	25-12 Nominal.
Peking, Bar Gold old	"	25-8 "
Do. do. new	"	25-4 "
Australia do.	"	25-14
Bombay do.	"	25-14
English Sovereigns	"	16-4
Do. Drazos	"	16-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	105-10
Carolas Dollars	"	235 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223 "
Spanish Francs	"	230 "

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Chupra (s), from Moulmein; and La Seyne (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi; and Da Capo (bq), Port Natal.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Isleworth and La Seyne entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Idar entered and the s.s. Emir and Venetia left the dock yesterday.

RANGERS R. F. CLUB.—In consequence of the heavy state of the ground there will be no game this evening.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE LAD.—Yesterday forenoon, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, at the Esplanade Road, into the circumstances touching the death of Darashaw Muncherjee, about 12 years of age. The deceased was a pupil at the Sir. J. J. P. B. Institute, and lived with his father, who is a *Mobad*, at Ganbao Street, Fort. On Sunday evening, he asked for his tea from his mother, but as he was told to wait, he left home in anger, and did not return. The police were informed of the matter, but no trace was found, Yesterday morning, a labourer in the Executive Engineer's Department, observed a dead body floating in a well, behind the Scottish High School. The corpe was taken out and identified to be that of Darashaw. The jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

A DISHONEST SYCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Jawahir Maloo was charged, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a currency note for Rs. 20. Captain Beale, residing at Marine Lines, gave the note to his servant Kurson Devjee, and asked him to get it changed. Kurson gave the note to the accused, who is employed as a groom in the service of Captain Beale, and asked him to have it cashed for him as he had then some other work to attend to. The accused went to change the note, but after a short time, he returned stating that he lost the note on the road. Kurson informed his master of what had happened. but Captain Beale grew suspicious, and reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and found out the note, which the accused had a concealed in a bundle of clothes. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A VENERABLE PARSEE LADY.—Last week a venerable Parsee lady of the Banajee family passed away at the advanced age of 80 years. She was Bai Mithibai, the daughter of the Calcutta Parsi millionaire, Mr. Rustomjee Kawasji Banaji, and sister of the late Maneckjee and Dadabhoy R. Banajee. After witnessing the magnificence of the style in which her father and brothers lived there, she returned to Bombay in 1851, and settled for good in this city. In the adversity of her nearest relatives, she did them service by pecuniary aid, and thus saved the reputation of her family. During her sojourn in Bombay her house formed a welcome tribunal for the settlement of all social and matrimonial questions among Parsees and many jarring elements in Parsee families were eliminated by her reconciling spirit, and peace and harmony restored in them. Amongst the children left by her is Mr. Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, secretary of the Manockjee Petit Mills.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ORNELLA'S SCHOOL, POONA.—The Portuguese community of Poona, assembled at the Ornella's School building, to witness the entertainment which was to be given in honour of his Grace the Archbishop of Goa. The programme was varied and interesting, most of the items being performed by the pupils of Ornella's School. The proceedings of the evening opened with the presentation to his Grace of an illuminated address, which was followed by some choice selections of vocal and instrumental music interspersed with dialogues and recitations. The musical portion of the programme was gone through in a manner that gave evidence to the especial care that must have been bestowed on the children in that branch of education; and the beautiful choruses "Sad Autumn Winds," "Sing them over again to me," and "Hurrah for the Life of a Farmer," were received with so much applause as must have amply repaid their teachers for their trouble in getting up the entertainment. The dialogues and recitations were a success. But the gem of the evening was unquestionably the humorous dialogue, entitled "A Law Report, Daniel *vs.* Dishclout," which elicited such laughter and merriment as often to drown the voices of the youthful performers. At the close of the programme his Grace rose to speak a few words, in which he thanked all those present as well as the school for getting up the entertainment, the creditable performance of which and the good behaviour of the boys clearly spoke of the progress of the school.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations received up to 31st August:—Messrs. Framjee Bhikajee Khan, sons, and family, in memory of the late Bai Roopabai, widow of the late Mr. Framjee Bhikajee Khan, who died on 20th June, 1892, Rs. 100; Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless contributed on the third day ceremony of his son-in-law, the late Mr. Eduljee Ardaseer Mody, Rs. 50; Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Rs. 30; Messrs. J. L. Symons, Naranji Purmanand and Bai Bhicaji Sorabji Anderson, in memory of her deceased son, the late Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Anderson, each Rs. 25; Messrs. Jamsetji N. Tata and Damodar Nathoobhai, each Rs. 20; Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co. and Eduljee Merwanjee Dubash, in memory of his deceased wife, Bai Avabai, each Rs. 15; Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, Rs. 11; Messrs. Sorabjee Hormusjee Bharoocha in memory of the late Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee Bharoocha, who died on 1st June, 1892, J. A. Grant, O. M., L. Penny, C. E., D. Gostling, C. E., Savaksha Edaljee Banatvala contributed on the third day ceremony of his brother late Mr. Burjorjee Edaljee Banatvala, Shapoorjee Sorabjee Narielwala, H. D. S., J. H., H. R. G., A. F. Cox, C. S., L. M. Wadia, bar-at-law, and Gordhandas Purmanandas, each Rs. 10; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. F. Farran, Bai Soonabai Sorabji Powalla, Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Khan, Ardaseer Byramjee Libcowalla, Dadabhoy Navroji Davar, Sorabji N. Talati and Co., E. M. Slater, Runchordas Narotamdas, E. S. Luard, M. M. Cama, Framji Byramji Madon and Sons, Ludha Ebram, Purshotam Narranji, K. D. Ghandee, J. F. Bradbury, Robert Wood, John Griffiths, W. H. Bell, W. M. Hollands, Janardhan Gopal, Dinshaw D. Curranee, Goverdhundas Motiram, B., Nemchund Gulalchund, H. C., H. P. Y., J. Janni, Fazulbhoy Meheralli Chinoi, Hajee Jackeria Haji Ahmed, Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo, T. J. B., and from a lady, each Rs. 5, and sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 110. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged in the local newspapers.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 28, Meadows Street, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. Mowji Shamji. The following directors' report and balance-sheet, showing the profit and loss account made up to 31st July, 1892, was put before the meeting, unanimously adopted:—Your directors beg to lay, before you the audited accounts of this company for the year ended 31st of July, 1892, showing a nett profit of Rs. 8,238-12-2 equal to very nearly eleven per cent. on the share capital. Out of this profit your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 10-8-0 per share to be paid to the shareholders, being 10¾ per cent. on the capital, absorbing Rs. 7,875, and that the balance of Rs. 363-12-2 be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account. Your directors also recommend the payment of a bonus of Rs. 300 to the clerks of the company.

After the adoption of the report a dividend of Rs. 10-8-0 per share or at the rate of 10¾ per cent. on the paid up capital was declared payable on and after the 1st instant. As recommended in the directors' report a bonus of Rs. 300 was paid to the clerks of the company. Messrs Mowji Shamji and Nanu Narayan Kothare, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors of the company Mr. Furdoonjee Adeshir Curshedji was reappointed an auditor of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 125. A special vote of thanks to Messrs. Bruel for the successful management of the company was accorded by the shareholders.

The usual compliment to the chairmon terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale, Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CALCUTTA SHIPPING DISASTER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—I would draw attention to some apparent inaccuracies which I observed in the different accounts, which appeared in the Bombay papers of the lamentable loss of the s. s. Anglia in the Jellingham Channel, when coming to an anchor at Mud Point anchorage. This neighbourhood has been the anchorage for vessels for over forty years, and the Kedgeree Roads, as it used to be denominated by mariners, who anchored vessels in the river hereabout to wait for daylight, or the tide, has always been considered perfectly safe and, I believe, comparatively free from any serious accidents, with the exception of the year of the great cyclone of 1864, when three vessels were driven from their anchors, one of which was an emigrant ship, when great loss of life and property was caused by the tidal wave that swept up the Hughli river. The s. s. Queen Ann and the ship City of Calcutta were lost more than thirty-four miles from Kedgeree, and both above Hughli Point. There is generally a bar between the Auckland and the Eden channels or between the Kedgeree and Sagar anchorages with from twelve to eighteen feet on it at low water varying in depth and direction during different years. The readers of the adventures of a "Qui hai" may recollect an illustration of that gentleman endeavouring to borrow the pilots glass to look for Bengal tigers when coming into Kedgeree roads on board of an Indiaman on his first arrival in the east. And although the pilots have changed and the youthful tyro dreaming of pagoda trees and thirsting for fame has long since been elbowed out by the keener Competition-Wallah and the pagoda tree been supplanted also by the depreciated rupee. Kedgeree anchorage remains in much the same place. It was near here in the beginning of theeentury that the Fort frigate captured the La Cicile after a hard-fought action, not, however, before the Frenchman had captured several merchantmen below Cowcolly anchorage. The Frenchman mistook the Fort for a merchantman, and hauled down his colours. This is an old story, and Kidgeree is again brought into prominence by the harrowing details of the loss of the s.s. Anglia. It chills one's very marrow to read the details of the firemen's death. No doubt the poor fellows were quite unable to swim as are the majority of a merchant seaman. The investigation now being carried on will no doubt elicit all the facts that led to the loss of the vessel. What must, however, strike most persons as how it came about that a vessel rolls over because she touches sand or some lumps with the tide a pilot states on the enquiry running two to three knots. The captain states seven knots as it was half ebb, the mean of the two statement would be probably correct allowing about five miles an hour for the current should this be enough to capsize the vessel that was thoroughly seaworthy in twenty seconds? As your correspondent observes, had it been during the passenger season would not this or other similar vessels have not had many passengers? Would these people not have been sailing merrily home as this fully ignorant that they were as near the brink of a precipice as were the officers and crew of H. M. S. Captain when during their sleep they were hurled into eternity. In a wordwhat was this vessel's height and stability? Were her ballast tanks empty when loaded with a homogenous cargo? As this is a matter of importance to the general travelling public it ought to be thoroughly investigated. When I go home I will rail to Bombay to avoid the Hughli unless something is done.

BREACH OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

BEFORE Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting First Assistant Collector of Bombay and Chief Factory Inspector, prosecuted Mr. Ookarda Khetsey, the proprietor of the Khetsey Mills at Parel, on a charge of violating Sections 5 A (1), 6 (3) and 7 (3) of Act XI of 1891.

Mr. Hormasji, of the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji and Dinshaw, solicitors, appeared, for the defence.

On the 21st ultimo Mr. Jehangir inspected the defendant's mills at Parel, when he found that the mid-day rest for a full *half-hour* between 12 noon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon was not followed to the employes of the mill, as enjoined by Sec. 5 A (1) of the Act. On further enquiry at the mill premises he learnt on the 25th of last month, that several children under 14 years of age, who are not allowed by the Act to work for more than seven hours in a day, were, in that mill, worked as full-timers, i.e., for eleven hours a day, contrary to the provisions of Sec. 7 (3) of the Act. Mr. Jehangir also found that the women employed in the reeling department of the Mills were not allowed an interval or intervals of rest as required by Sec. 6, (3) of the Act. The defendant hereupon admitted the offence before the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Mr. Hormasji, on behalf of his client, admitted the wrong done by him, and said that he was sorry for what had taken place. His client was ignorant of the new Act, which came into force on the 1st January last, and that it was a mere technical breach of the Act. As soon as the defendant came to know of the wrong he was doing, he immediately went to Mr. Jehangir and admitted the offence. The defendant was the sole proprietor and owner of the mill. Mr. Hormasji urged that the Court would take a lenient view of the case, and not inflict a heavy punishment on the defendant, as that would hurt his reputation. Mr. Ookarda was a very respectable Bhatya merchant, and the counsel, therefore, asked the Court to warn and discharge him.

Mr. Jehangir observed that a simple warning for the several breaches of the Act as suggested by the defendant's solicitor was out of the question. No doubt that was the first prosecution under the Act, and he, Mr. Jehangir, acknowledged that the defendant had frankly admitted before him the contraventions of the law, which entitled him to some consideration, and he therefore did not press upon his Worship for vindictive punishment. At the same time he submitted that a mere warning would certainly not meet the requirements of the case. He, therefore, begged his Worship to impose upon the defendant such a fine as would satisfy the ends of justice in the present case and act as a warning to other factory owners, who may be disposed to override the law.

Mr. Hamilton here remarked that the mill-owners should learn to treat those employed under them as human beings and not as so many beasts. He was of opinion that the mill-hands should, as a necessity, have at least half-an-hour's rest.

Mr. Hormasji argued that his client, as soon as he came to learn of the offence, admitted it before Mr. Jehangir, and that there was no criminal intention on the part of his client, for which he should be severely dealt with.

The defendant being questioned by the Magistrate, admitted having employed children under fourteen years of age for more than seven hours, but said that he was not aware whether they were paid for the extra time they worked, as his manager used to pay them.

Mr. Dorabji Shapurjee, the manager of Khetsey Mills, said that he had children under fourteen years of age working in the mills under him, and that they employed to repair bobbins and that they used to have rest for two or three hours continuously, whenever the engine went down, or when any repair was going on. The children were paid from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per month, and they received extra allowance in proportion to their wages when they worked overtime. His master was not a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association, but he always approved of any suggestion or alteration made by it. He allowed his employes holidays as well as Sundays as proposed by that Association. His Worship held the defendant had certainly committed an infringement of the Act, but as this was his first offence he would only inflict a fine of Rs. 200 on the defendant, and warn him not to repeat the offence.

A SPANISH bull fight was held recently at Nimes, in the Roman Circus, and, a Paris correspondent states, was regarded as a great success. Six horses and two bulls were killed amid wild enthusiasm and excitement. Upwards of 20,000 persons witnessed the sight. Bull fights are a popular amusement in the South of France, although unknown and indeed prohibited in the North, Paris alone being since 1889 an exception. This sport is tolerated by the French police on the understanding that the bull is not to be injured, and that the horses are to be protected by body-guards and by tipping the bull's horns. Every year attempts are being made in defiance of police regulations and Northern opinion to introduce Spanish bull fights in the South of France. The other day at Mont de Marsan, near Pau, several horses were killed by bulls in one of these fights, the bulls being killed in their turn by Spanish Matadores. The Perfect stopped this cruelty with great difficulty, and only in obedience to positive orders from Paris, so strongly was local opinion in favour of it. Yesterday afternoon at Avignon, a torero, named Metodo, was wounded in the course of a bull fight.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

AN ADDRESS TO THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* is glad to hear that the Graduates' Association are taking steps to present and address of welcome to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang on his recent elevation to the dignity of Vice-Chancellor of the University. It is only fitting that the alumni of the local academy should take the initiative in the matter. It is evident from the flattering notices appearing in the columns of our contemporaries, all over the country, how immense is the satisfaction at Learning being honoured in the person of an Indian of Mr. Telang's high scholastic attainments and brilliant public career.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Says the *Rast Goftar*: However strongly one may be opposed to the nostrums of the Indian Currency Association, its establishment is to be welcomed as agitating the public mind, both here and in England, on a question of the deepest moment to this country. Each side has been putting forward its own case with all the arguments at its command and out of a conflict of fallacies and half-truths it is hoped that the truth will be discovered, showing the course that is most advantageous for adoption by this country. Meanwhile, there are people who swear by the gold standard, and others who swear by the silver standard, and yet a few more, one of the most eminent among them being Sir David Barbour, who advocate bi-metallism. In a letter to Sir William Houldsworth, the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, opines that a common standard is essential for England and India, and that the best method for its attainment is the adoption of a double legal tender by international agreement.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states: The agitation on the Indian currency is growing apace which, by itself, is not an uncertain indication of the increasing interest which the enlightened public is taking in this burning question of the day. If the Currency Association has not been able to put forward any practical scheme which might be considered acceptable, it has at any rate made itself so far useful as to stimulate a healthy discussion on the situation which the falling silver has created in this country. Men's minds are turned towards some practical solution of the evils of the depreciated metal. Many a currency nostrum has for some time past been proposed for curing those evils, but none has met with favour as yet. The Currency Association has now offered its. It is not a new one. Neither it has about it any feature of novelty. But in a way it is doing the greatest good. The proposal is evoking at all intelligent centres of wealth, knowledge and financial experience, a vast amount of criticism, good, bad and indifferent, which is indeed most welcome. It is only by a searching examination of all the advantages and disadvantages of the measure that a balance could be struck the one way or the other.

MR. H. A. HORMARJI'S INSOLVENCY.

The *Rast Goftar*, commenting upon the case, says: So the punishment for one in the situation of the insolvent is not very light after all. However deeply we may be sorry for his fall, we are constrained to admit that the punishment is not heavier than is required for the ends of justice and commercial morality. The stakes which he played for were tremendously heavy, as the nett result of his reckless and desperate speculations in exchange was that in a year and-a-half he mounted up his debts to nearly 48 lakhs of rupees with assets amounting to 12 or 14 lakhs. Starting in July 1890 with a nominal capital of four lakhs, he lost before the middle of the following year, some thirty-seven lakhs. Towards the end of 1890 he was a debtor to the extent of 20 lakhs. Still he embarked on large speculative transactions, and sold bills for about £1,000,000 "when absolutely and irretrievably insolvent." We are afraid that the judge cannot be regarded as being too severe upon the insolvent, when he charges the insolvent with rash and reckless speculation, and with gross misconduct in contracting his debts, while the assets with which he could hope to meet them were a huge minus quantity. But the most serious and painful of all the charges brought against Mr. Hormarji by his creditors was that of fraudulent concealment of property, in respect of the return brokerage which he had received and which, to the extent of Rs. 29,000, he had left unaccounted for. In his evidence, the insolvent gave an account of the way in which he had spent the money. But the judge refused to accept his statement, observing that his "perception of truth was blunted," and convicting him under section 50 of the Act, sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The moral of the case lies on the surface and being obvious enough to strike ordinary minds, it would be superfluous to inculcate it. We do not know if the sad fate of Mr. Hormarji will diminish the element of speculation which has, of recent years, been allowed to enter so largely in trade and business.

The *Indu Prakash* observes: The calamitous end which has befallen Mr. H. A. Hormarjee will inspire in every heart a feeling of pity, though not without a sense of just retribution. The recklessness with which Mr. Hormarjee brought to ruin an old and respected house will have few parallels, and the severe manner in which it has been treated by Mr. Justice Farran is a necessary warning to other young aspirants after cheap and easy fortunes. Mr. Hormarjee inherited a large fortune from his father, and succeeded to the headship of a firm of sixty years' standing, but the genius of speculation which took possession of him dissipated all his wealth and involved him in a debt of forty-eight lakhs. Six of the Exchange Banks in our city have a claim of over thirty-eight lakhs against him and opposed his discharge. The enquiry into the insolvency brought forth disclosures which stagger one's imagination. The sentence of three months' imprisonment, though a hard one for a man bred up in the lap of luxury is by no means too severe for the offence. It is to be hoped that it will serve as a wholesome warning to our business men. The vagaries of exchange make at present all business a speculation. To the inevitable difficulties caused by the operation of natural forces, business men should not add difficulties of their own making.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—The judgment delivered by Mr. Farran is most elaborate and reveals his complete grasp of the transactions in which the insolvent dabbled from the date of the boom in silver, ushered by the legislation of the United States in the autumn of 1890. We doubt if any flaw could be found in it, even were Mr. Hormarji so ill-advised as to appeal against the decision. It would be uncharitable to say aught more on this occasion. Suffice to say we have no sympathy whatever with persons who simply carry on gambling exchange and other transactions. Mr. Hormarji's case, it is to be hoped, will be a deterrent to many a speculator on our local Stock Exchange. The fever heat of gambling in silver and Government paper has of late abated a bit. But there is no saying when it may again reach boiling point. Meanwhile, the judgment of Mr. Farran will, it is to be hoped, act as a strong antidote.

The *Gujrat Mitra* states: His was a perfect act of gambling with the money of the banks which also are in their turn partially blameworthy for not having stopped the speculator earlier in his hazardous ventures. This was a plea put forward by Mr. Hormarji's own counsel too; but that does not in the least diminish the client's guilt. There may be regret here and there for Mr. Hormarji personally, though we need not shield the fact that we cannot afford to be charitable and sympathising in individual interest when we hear the heart-rending cries of a considerable number of men reduced to rack and ruin by the insolvent's downright negligence. Yet we regret indeed that an old remarkable Bombay Parsee trading house that had managed to maintain an almost enviable reputation for full three score years in the midst of the most violent commercial ebullitions and the milder freaks of the monetary market should, by the misdirected energy and an unwise career of a reckless man, come to so sad and unpleasant an end. It is not perhaps forbidden to us to hope that Mr. Hormarji's sad fate will for a long time to come, keep its stand before the trading world as an inevitable consequence of departure from the trite old saying that honesty is the best policy.

SOME useful and interesting statistics relating to the General Election have been published by a private gentleman, Colonel Lloyd-Verney. From this return it appears that the total number of votes recorded for and against Home Rule was as follows:—For, 2,350,926; against, 2,675,828; majority in favour of Home Rule 175,098. He gives a more detailed analysis of the polling so far as it affects the growing question of the day.

	For Home Rule	Against.
England, Counties	891,293	963,358
" Boroughs	597,093	632,339
" Metropolis	167,734	220,785
Wales, Counties	68,706	40,012
" Boroughs	52,505	23,912
Scotland, Counties	139,254	123,438
" Boroughs	118,013	89,309
Ireland, Counties	267,028	66,605
" Boroughs	49,300	11,376
" University	...	4,694
	2,350,926	2,175,828

Of course, the foregoing is not an exact representation of public feeling as those constituencies in which there was no contest are necessarily excluded.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE schooner Marie, 162 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Maldive, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Lovell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain R H Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (14th August), with a cargo of timber and one deck passenger.

THE French mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (23rd August) via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 26 deck passengers.

THE Australian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Achille, 1,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 31.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a further drop of ⅛d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 38d. per oz; but 4 per cent. Silver Securities were unaltered at £62¼; and in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent higher, at 83¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unchanged, at 4·87¾ dollars. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 97⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan advanced ½ per cent. to 106¼. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay had been reduced to 8s. 6d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 99¼; Paris Exchange on London was a little easier, at fcs. 25·17½.

The Wheat Market was steady at an advance of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, and of ½d. in White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 5½d. and 6s. 3½d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. Linseed was quiet, and unchanged in value.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet yesterday; Surats quiet; and Arrivals flat, the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, without any East Indian. The price of ready American Cotton remained at 4d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. per lb. lower in all positions, 3 29-32d. being quoted for August and August-September deliveries, and 4d. for December-January. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 7 3-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; while September Futures were a point lower, at 6·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales.

Locally, Cotton has been a blank again to-day, not a single transaction for export or by the Mills having been reported. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are quoted as before.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been taken for export to a moderate extent. The feeling in both markets has been quiet and prices are unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	89	bales.
Wheat	16,830	cwts.
Linseed	1,456	"
Rapeseed	2,140	"
Poppyseed	1,126	"
Groundnuts	1,170	"
Castorseed	1,053	"
Rice	2,479	"

FREIGHTS are dull. There are hardly any takers of room for prompt shipment, though tonnage has been eagerly offered at yesterday's rates. Business has been done for Genoa, for early September shipment, at 10s. 6d. per ton; and some forward business has transpired at previous rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling, at 1s. 2¾d., for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat throughout the day, a moderate business having been reported. For Bank remittance 1s. 2 17-32d. and 1s. 2 9-16d. were quoted, respectively, but nothing was done, and rates advanced 1-32d.; little enquiry, however, being induced. For Telegraphic, for forward transfer we hear of 1s. 2¾d. having been available; and pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments, the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·55½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—August's bargains having been closed, a considerable re-action took place in this market to-day, and Fours advanced to 104 for Money, and to 103¾ for Account, the feeling being steady at the rise for a time. It was weaker, however, at closing, and Fours for cash left off at 103½.

SHARES.—This market has become almost inanimate again; and the only changes which we have to notice this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 each in Lukhmidas and Manockjee Petit Cotton Mill shares; and of Rs. 5 each in New Berar and Munmar Press Scrip, at our revised quotations.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st August, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	8	15 p.m.	12	6
Teheran	31	2	55 p.m.	...	12
Suez	31	2	55 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 31st August, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	48	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	13	...	1
" Madras	1	2	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]
Approximate return of traffic for the week ended August 20, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,14,000	95,000	4,000	2,13,000
Or per mile of railway	68	57	2	127
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	6,47,202	12,61,237	30,631	19,42,070
Total for 7 weeks.	7,61,202	13,59,237	34,631	21,55,070
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	99,716	2,00,316	4,624	3,01,656
Per mile of Ry do.	59	120	3	182
Total to corresponding date do.	7,79,687	16,83,139	38,118	25,00,944

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 91,686
Ditto to date ..... " 3,45,874

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 27th August, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,15,852	3,09,678	4,794	4,30,324
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491½ miles	..	..	..	5,39,601

Decrease ..... Rs. 1,09,277.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 30th August, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·698
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·917
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·2
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, W, WNW, W
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	346
Fall of Rain	1·25
Total fall during month	31·13
" " year	68·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st Aug	2·51

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30.

10 p.m.	79·1

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 31.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	75·3
2 p.m.	74·6
4 p.m.	75·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE

CRAWFORD—WILLIS—August 31, at St. John's, Colaba, by the Rev. C. E. C. de Coetlogon, Chaplain, Charles Edward Gordon Crawford, Indian Civil Service (Bombay), to Florence Ethel, daughter of the late John Edmund Willis, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTER—August 26, at Ootacamund, the wife of T R Barter, of a daughter.
HENDRICK—August 24, at Madras, the wife of Mr J R Hendrick, Supervisor, P W D, Palamcottah, of a son.
JADI THALAIVAMORE—August 26, at Correra Villa, Tuticorin, Donna Maria Francisca Correra, wife of Don Gabriel De Cruz Lazarus Motha Vaz, Prince of Seven United Coasts, of a daughter.
WROUGHTON—August 22, at Coonoor, the wife of H W F Wroughton, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FIELD—KEMP—August 22, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by Special License, Charles W Field, to May French Kemp, daughter of A Davidson Kemp, of Chigwell, Essex.

DEATHS.

CRASTER—August 22, at Baksa Duar, Bhutan, of croup, Josephine Boyce Emmeline Shedden, the only child of Captain J C H Craster, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, aged 1 year and 4 months.
LINBERRY—August 22, at Kursoong, of acute catarrhal pneumonia, Albert Linberry, Manager of the Kurseong Tea Estate, aged 36.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.

THE report of the working of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act in the year 1891, submitted by Mr. M. G. Ranade, the Special Judge under the Act, has been reviewed in a resolution of the Bombay Government. Attached to the report for the information of Government is a summary of the replies received from the Subordinate Judges to questions suggested by the resolution of the Government of India appointing the commission of inquiry into the working of the Relief Act. This summary of the views of the twenty-six Subordinate Judges is interesting and timely. It will be remembered that when Lord Harris was at Simla in the cold weather last year the opportunity was taken to discuss the expediency of further legislation with a view to the modification of the Relief Act and its possible extension over a wider area. The subject had been for some time under the consideration of the Bombay Government. Three suggestions found influential advocates. One, to repeal the Act as anomalous, unnecessary, and mischievous; a second, to modify the provisions of the Act and render it applicable over a wider area, so that it might include districts in which the need for exceptional legislation was said to exist; and a third to substitute for the present Act, which is restricted in its operation to the agriculturist population only, a measure to confer on the Civil Courts an equitable jurisdiction enabling them to relieve all classes from burdens unfairly imposed on them and beyond their power to bear. The Government of India appointed a commission, which sat at Poona and took evidence on the whole subject, and is now preparing a report. Pending its publication the Government of Bombay deem it convenient to confine their review of Mr. Ranade's annual report to noticing the more salient features of its statistical portion, in relation to the figures of the previous year, without commenting on the conclusions they suggest. A resolution thus restricted in its scope is not as informing or as suggestive as the report on which it is founded, and may be passed over without much misgiving, while turning attention to the views of the Subordinate Judges and the remarks in which the Special Judge expresses his opinion thereon. In the four districts to which the Act applies there are thirty-seven talukas with thirty-six Subordinate Courts. These courts are now presided over by twenty-six judges. In 1884 the number of judges was thirty-four, but since that year they have been gradually reduced, chiefly by the introduction of a system of linking courts. There are eleven judges in charge of two courts each, and fourteen in charge of one each. Mr. Ranade considers that the system of linking courts has on the whole worked satisfactorily, but in six places the arrears of cases have appreciably increased.

It is a strange effect of the "bad character" of the season of 1890-91 that there was a decrease of litigation under all heads in every district. This paragraph in the Resolution of Government recalls the complaint of an undertaker in the London bankruptcy court in a year following a visitation of cholera, that he owed his failure to the badness of the season as compared to the previous year. The Special Judge notices that while the suits by and against agriculturists are either stationary or declining in numbers, the suits against non-agriculturists are more numerous than in the previous year. The Government, however, point out that this is due to the large number of municipal suits in Sholapur, Satara, and Tasgaon. The cases on the files for disposal in 1891 numbered 21,169, of which three-fourths were dealt with, and 5,407 remained at the end of the year—rather less than the number taken over from the previous year. One of the principal grounds for passing the Relief Act was the enormous number of *ex parte* decrees obtained against the ryots in the ordinary courts. They averaged 70 per cent. of the whole in the four districts under the Relief Act since 1879, and the Ryots' Commission held that the enormous proportion was largely answerable for the feeling of bitter hostility between the ryots and the money-lending class. To meet this abuse, the Relief Act directed that in every case, before a decree was issued, the defendant should appear and make a statement, and if he did not come voluntarily his attendance should be enforced by a warrant. Last year, the number of *ex parte* decisions was only six per cent. of the cases, and in agriculturists' suits the per centage was only 1·5. The Special Judge has good warrant for stating that the anticipations of the legislature in framing the provision of the Act making the attendance of defendants compulsory when decrees are issued, have been fully realised. Those in whose interests the provision was inserted, have learned to appreciate it, as is shown by the decrease of compulsory processes issued to compel the attendance of defendants. The proposal to make the attendance discretional with the courts, is disapproved by the majority of the Subordinate Judges, who consider that any hardship in individual cases which may arise under the present system, is amply compensated by its proved advantages. The minority in favour of a discretional power allege that defendants fail to attend only because they have no defence to make. But to this it is replied that experience shows that defendants who now attend have in many cases a defence to urge, which under the old law they thought it useless to make. In many cases the defence proves successful, and when it is disallowed it is often because of the difficulty of proving payments by the oral testimony of illiterate witnesses. The attendance of the defendant tends to check fraud, which the court can more easily detect when both parties are present and state their case. Mr. Ranade points out that the provision acts in favour of the creditors in redemption and account suits, for they have a guarantee that no decree can be given against them in their absence. The number of redemption suits disposed of during the year amounted to 719. The total amount of mortgaged debt claimed was Rs. 26,366, while the amount decreed was Rs. 18,501. In the last twelve years, the Relief Courts disposed of 16,245 redemption suits, while the conciliators, since the Act came into force, disposed of 3,357. The mortgaged debt settled by both processes was thirty-six lakhs of rupees, which was settled for twenty-five lakhs. At the close of last year the number of conciliators was 221, the number of applications during the year was 22,527, involving claims to the value of thirty-two lakhs of rupees. They effected agreements in nearly four thousand cases, in which claims valued at five and a-half lakhs of rupees, were settled for four and one-third lakhs,—an abatement of 22 per cent. Failure to conciliate was due in nine thousand cases to the defendants refusing to attend, and in two thousand cases to the refusal of the parties to agree. In a considerable number of instances, it appeared that the parties agreed privately between themselves, having in the first instance applied to the conciliators.

The Sub-Judges agree that the conciliators have relieved the courts of work varying from 10 per cent. to 25 or 33 per cent. They are nearly unanimous in the opinion that the proposal that the courts should make a partial remission of fees would not answer the purpose served by the conciliators. They do not consider there is any real ground for the allegation that agreements are entered into before the conciliators in fraud or in evasion of the registration laws. All agreements are carefully scrutinised by the courts, and if they are in contravention of Government orders, they are returned to the conciliators. The method adopted is to ascertain the amount of principal, which is never reduced, and that of the interest, which is dealt with according to the equities of the case. The saving of costs before the conciliators is very considerable. The taxed costs on the six lakhs arranged for in 1890 would have come to Rs. 72,000, untaxed they would have been as much more. The convenience of the system is as manifest as its simplicity and economy. In each taluka there are, on an average, six conciliators, while there is rather less than one Judge's court. As Mr. Ranade well observes, the method is in accordance with the traditional system of the country, the law simply recognising the national habit, while furnishing safeguards for the proper conduct of business. The institution of village munsiff is an honorary office somewhat similar to that of a conciliator. The eighty-five village munsiffs disposed of six thousand suits last year. They are selected as men of some position, and seek the work for the *status* it gives. Mr. Ranade claims that these tribunals are increasing in popularity, but the statistics show a falling off in their number and in the suits brought before them. Mr. Ranade's concluding remarks deal with the important and crucial question whether the adverse critics of the Act are justified in maintaining that it has led to the extinction of the ryot's credit, and inferring that the alienation of his lands, checked for a time will eventually be accelerated. He appeals to the registration statistics of the last seven years to show that the credit of the ryot, so far from becoming extinct, enables him to obtain secured and unsecured loans to an amount far exceeding former experience. In 1887, which was the only favourable season of the last five, the money borrowed amounted to thirty-eight lakhs; in 1891, which was very unfavourable, the amount borrowed rose to sixty-one lakhs. The deduction seems reasonable that the credit of the ryot is good. When the season is favourable, he does not borrow largely; when it is unfavourable he finds no difficulty in obtaining loans which have become necessary. It is undoubtedly the case that the number of mortgages have increased, but that is because without a mortgage, the moveable property could not be taken on simple bond. But as the law formerly stood, lands and houses could be taken without a mortgage. The ryot is now no worse off than he was then. It is also the case that there is an increase in the number of land sales. But the transactions are, for the most part between ryot and ryot; the sowcar is no longer sweeping the board. In 1883, the number of judicial sales, decreed chiefly on the application of sowcars, reached 40,000. It is a very different state of things when, as happens now in the majority of cases, a ryot of some means buys out a ryot who has none. Over and above all these considerations, is the fact, that the borrowers have more resources than they had ten years ago, and they are therefore in a better position to borrow.

THE official assurances given by the Russian Ambassador Baron de Staal to Lord Rosebery, the Foreign Minister, that Russia intends no aggression whatever against British interests may be taken as an earnest of a desire to close a disquieting and probably quite fortuitous incident. It has been already pointed out that Colonel Yanoff's expedition was directed in the first instance at all events towards that part of the Pamir which is claimed by China, and not in the direction of Afghanistan. The statement that the strength of the expedition has been greatly exaggerated receives a certain amount of corroboration from the fact that it would be quite impossible to supply transport for any considerable body of men in those remote and roadless wilds. From the necessities of the case the strength of the expedition must have been kept as low as possible, the more especially as there could have been no reason to suppose that any large body of troops, either Chinese or Afghan, would be found in so inhospitable a region. By the latest accounts the skirmish of Ak Tash was an affair between nineteen Cossacks and a still smaller body of Afghans. The purport of Colonel Yanoff's report, a copy of which has been handed to Lord Rosebery, has been already published; it treated the affray as an incident of small importance, and the conflict, such as it was, the writer ascribed to the boorishness of the Afghan officer, who replied to an overture for a parley by abuse, and an endeavour to strike the Colonel. It is not necessary to take this version of the interview *au pied de la lettre*, but there is nothing in it to indicate a wish to exaggerate the importance or the gravity of the collision. In estimating the value to be attached to diplomatic assurances, it is a safe rule to look endeavour to discern the real interests of those who proffer them. As we stated some days since there is no reason whatever why Russia should desire war with a Great Power under present circumstances, either in Europe or in Asia. The Pamirs are as well within the reach of Russia whenever she may fancy that they would be useful to her as Kandahar is within the reach of India. Nothing can be gained by precipitation in such matters, and a good deal—including peace—might be compromised. Now that the episode at Ak Task has been discussed in London between Lord Rosebery and the Russian Ambassador, we shall probably hear very little more of scares on the Pamir.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution on the District Sanitary Report, which was issued on Monday evening, comes decidedly late. The report which was dated May 14, was published a month afterwards, and reviewed in these columns at the time. But the resolution apportions blame where the Sanitary Commissioner declared it necessary, and accentuates the defects in the registration of vital statistics to which he called attention. The highest birth-rate in the Presidency was at Ahmednugger, where it was as much as 45·26 per cent., the lowest in Bombay city, where a falling off in the actual number of births registered is shown, and the rate as recorded does not exceed 18·86 per cent. This is palpably incorrect, and the Sanitary Commissioner in his report did not hesitate to characterise such statistics as absolutely valueless. The Governor-in-Council considers it clear that arrangements for registration are not as satisfactory as could be desired, and he directs the attention of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners to its defective state. In discussing the Sanitary Commissioner's condemnation of the existing systems we questioned his accuracy in including Bombay in his strictures on this head, contending that the ever-changing population of the city rendered accurate registration almost impracticable. Where populations are migratory great allowances must be made. But at Thana, Ratnagiri, and Kolaba this excuse cannot be offered. In every portion of the country, however, difficulties in the way of accurate registration present themselves, and the system which in other provinces is now becoming common, of compelling sweepers to report every birth, promises to lead to better results, at least as regards mere numbers. As to the registration of deaths it is not easy to imagine how defects can arise, seeing that whether at cemeteries, burning ghauts or towers of silence, there is the means of securing accurate records; and in the rural districts, where primitive customs prevail, and village communities know of no other occurrence than a birth, death, or a marriage to break the monotony of their existence, no obstacle to correct registration ought to present itself. It is not such localities, however, that are most complained of. Registration in cantonments situated in British territory comes under unfavourable notice, and District Magistrates have been asked to explain why the work in Cantonments is never properly done. The Sanitary Commissioner, as we pointed out some time ago, regrets that in municipal towns he is unable to report much progress in sanitation. The towns in the districts of Nasik are dirty, while—as His Excellency in Council observes—the description of Surat, Broach, and Sholapur, where some remedial measures might be looked for, is not very encouraging. The Sanitary Commissioner has indicated the lines on which improvements might be effected, and it is hoped that when next reported on it will be shown that under local self-government sanitation has made, as it ought to make, more progress.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Standard*, in an article, headed "Madrid and Morocco," throws a sidelight on recent affairs at Fez. Spain accuses us of casting covetous glances at Tangier and Ceuta. England is as little forgiven for having succeeded in taking into her hands three-fourths of the exterior trade of the Moorish empire, he says, as she had been for the diplomatic successes of Sir John Drummond Hay during thirty years at Fez and Tangier. For every Spaniard harbours the hope that some day the yellow and red flag of Spain will wave in the wind from the towers and minarets of Fez, of Tetuan, of Mogador, of Morrocco, and that the cross of Catholic Spain will be carried to the verge of the great Desert of Sahara. Very frequently indeed, Spanish politicians and historians accuse Napoleon III and British diplomacy of having curtailed the results of Marshal O'Donnell's victories over Muley Hussan. Span

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SATISFACTORY ASSURANCES FROM RUSSIA REGARDING THE PAMIRS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador in London, yesterday handed to Lord Rosebery Colonel Yanoff's report of the Pamir incident. Russia at the same time gives her assurances that no aggression whatever of British interests is intended, and adds that the strength of Colonel Yanoff's force has been greatly exaggerated.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

The outbreak of cholera in Great Britain and on the Continent absorbs public attention.

Two cases have occurred in the City Road, London, and four in Liverpool, whilst three cases are reported from Dover this morning.

The epidemic appears in fresh places daily on the Continent.

Universal anger is expressed at the action of the authorities at Hamburg in having concealed the existence of the cholera there five days.

One thousand deaths have already taken place at Hamburg from cholera, and fully one hundred and fifty thousand deaths in Russia from the same cause.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S EXCLUSION FROM THE MINISTRY.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

Truth publishes further letters that have passed between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Labouchere in which the latter admires the chivalry of Mr. Gladstone in assuming the responsibility of his exclusion from the Ministry, and maintains that he knows it was all due to the Queen. He also states that the Queen wrote to Lord Rosebery urging him to accept the post of Foreign Minister.

THE HYDERABAD DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 31.

The cross-examination of Nawab Mehdi Hussan continued all day. The pamphlet was published, he said, behind his back while he was away in Cashmere; but it was distributed in Hyderabad by post the morning after his arrival, which day he left Hyderabad again with the Minister.

Here, Mr. Norton directed the cross-examination towards proving that Government has assisted complainant in his enquiries, but he denied having any knowledge of what Government was doing. They had given him Mr. Stephenson's (the detective officer's) assistance, and complainant was prosecuting his own enquiries independently. He had no communication with Colonel Ludlow. A reward was offered for evidence of the author of the pamphlet through Mr. Hormusjee, solicitor, but the offer was not published in the newspapers. Counsel then asked if the complainant had communicated with the people mentioned in the pamphlet. Witness thought that he had written to some of them. Being asked to produce their letters he promised to do so next morning, and also the box where his marriage contract was kept. Examined one copy of a letter alleged to have been sent, but not received, Mr. Norton proposed to put the letter in, but Mr. Inverarity objected to produce the document getting on the record in that way. The Court proposed to admit the document pending proof, but Mr Inverarity contended that it should not be received till it was proved.

The complainant further stated that he was in England, and while there witness's wife was presented at court. Till the publication of this pamphlet he had never heard that the legality of his marriage was questioned, not so to his knowledge, by Sir Dennis FitzPatrick or Mr. Howell. I returned in 1889, and do not know if Mr. Norton Frewen has or had any cause of quarrel with the witness.

Examined as to his wife's relations witness said he knew the father and daughter in 1872 at Lucknow. He and his wife corresponded after the family had left for Delhi, and after her father's death he asked her to come to Lucknow, where she came, accompanied by a Mrs. Evans, and they were married a fortnight or three weeks afterwards. Within a week of the marriage she was introduced to all his relations as his wife, though the marriage had been private, as witness's mother preferred that he should marry a girl of his own community or tribe.

THE SURAT HOUSE-TAX.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Aug. 31.

A large meeting to protest and petition against the proposed house-tax was held yesterday, at Sagrampura. Many people are much displeased at the Municipality in not reading the objections to the tax.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 30.

The Austrian-Lloyd's steamer Elektra from Bombay arrived this evening.

COLOMBO, Aug. 31.

Mail steamer Khedive from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅛

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62⅜
Bar Silver	38

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Direct, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Biagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 10-30 a.m., to-day.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

VICTORY OF THE AFGHANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Reports have been received that the Afghan forces have captured Kamsan (whence the Governor of Kandahar was recently driven out from by the Hazaras). The Afghan losses are, however, estimated at 460 killed, and there is reason to think that the Hazaras, on the whole, got somewhat the best of the fighting. The Hazaras seem determined to fight to the last, and have won advantages at other points. The Afghan troops are said to be deserting in large numbers, and suffering from want of supplies.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

From the scene of the rising in the Hazarajat comes the news that the Kandahar column have made a successful attack upon Kamsan, in the Ujaristan Valley, some few days ago. The fighting is described as of a desperate character. Some four or five hundred Afghans having been killed before the Hazaras were forced to retire. It is impossible to say how far this news is true, but it is believed in Kandahar that the battle was in favour of the Afghan troops.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

The Government of India has sent a reply to the Amir's letter regarding the despatch of the mission to Jelallabad. The purport of the answer is to the effect that they are sorry to hear that in consequence of the Hazara revolt his Highness has been unable to fix a precise date for meeting Lord Roberts, and a hope is expressed that affairs in Afghanistan will soon settle down.

SERIOUS AFGHAN OUTRAGES.

It is added that meanwhile wherever his subjects are not imperilling the peace of the Indian border, the Government are willing, out of consideration for him, to let them remain for the present, but it is pointed out that at one point, Wana, the presence of his agents has had a very disturbing effect on the local tribes, with the result that serious outrages have been committed in the neighbourhood of the Gomal Pass. This state of affairs the Government cannot allow to continue, and the Amir is, therefore, called upon to withdraw his agents from Wana and its vicinity without any prejudice to the claims which he may have in those districts.

THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

The Amir has concentrated six regiments of cavalry and an equal number of battalions of infantry with Mountain Artillery half-way between Ghazni and Kelat-i-Ghilzai with orders to move into Oruzghan from the north, but no intelligence has been received that the advance has been made.

It is reported from Herat that the Mazar-i-Shariff Garrison has been indented upon for troops for the campaign in the Hazarajat.

The Governor of Herat in person proceeded to Kila Nao some time since, and he has now marched with a force to Maimena which is still held by the Afghan troops.

FRESH TRIBAL REVOLTS.

From Quetta it is reported that the Barech and Beluch population of Shorawak have risen in revolt and defied the Amir's Governor Yakub Khan Atchukzhai. Shorawak lies due south of new Chaman beyond the Khojak Amran range. The Adozai, Adrakzai, and Maleyai Atchukzais are said to have rallied to the support of Yakub Khan. This seems to disprove the report that the Atchukzais were themselves disaffected.

AN AFGHAN GOVERNOR KILLED.

The Sinjaranas who have been raiding caravans on the Kandahar-Herat Road in revenge for the seizure of their countrymen at Chagai, seem to have become emboldened by their success. One of their number, Sardar Ali Khan of Chagal, has succeeded in killing Mauladad, the Afghan Governor of Farrah, at Rob, on the Helmand River.

AN EMBASSY FROM THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

It is not a matter for surprise that the wildest rumours should be afloat in Afghanistan, regarding the Hazara rebellion. One of these is to the effect that the Shah of Persia has despatched an embassy to intercede with the Amir on behalf of the Hazaras, who like the Persians are Shiah Mahomedans. The report goes that the embassy was stopped at Penjdeh by the Russians. The story on the face of it can scarcely have any foundation as the news regarding it would certainly have been made known from Teheran.

HASHIM ALI.

Regarding the Black Mountain affairs the latest intelligence is that a great tribal Jirgah is about to assemble to consider what action should be taken in respect of Hashim Ali, ex-chief of the Hassanzai clan, who is now at Baio.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE.

Major-General Sir George White's departure on leave home is understood to be dependent in the measure whether the southern portion of the North West frontier is undisturbed in autumn, if fresh trouble should arise in the neighbourhood of the Gomal and Zhob Valley, the General Officer, commanding at Quetta, would remain at his post.

MERQUI REVENUE.

The right to collect edible bird's nests was sold on the 24th at Merqui, and fetched Rs. 25,300 for the year.

The Merqui Pearl Fishery was sold on the same day, and realised Rs. 22,250.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

In accordance with Principal Oxenham's suggestion the members of the Municipal Standing Committee, accompanied by Mr. Acworth and Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, yesterday proceeded to the new Municipal Buildings for an informal inspection. Mr. Stevens, the Architect, was present, and conducted them over the buildings, which are rapidly approaching completion. Unfortunately, the afternoon was dark and wet, and the deficiency of light rendered it difficult to see the details. The general impression was favourable. Mr. Elsworthy, of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, was present, and showed the arrangements for fitting up the lift, which has just arrived from England. It is the newest description of lift made by one of the oldest firms, and will be able to take up twenty hundredweights of passengers without effort. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas are also putting up the apparatus for the electric light, and have in hand the lavatory and the sanitary appliances, the fittings of which are to be supplied by Sir Henry Doulton and Co. Every effort is being made to complete the whole of the buildings, with the exception of the dome, by December next, when the Municipality will take up its home in these fine buildings, which will be opened with a suitable ceremonial.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Cholera is raging at Bagampalli, where the mortality has reached 70 per day. The Nawab has interdicted the admission of strangers into the town till the scourge abates. At Adoni also the disease is prevalent.

We have had occasion to complain more than once of the dilatoriness of the English Ordnance Department in meeting the demands of India for arms and munitions of war. Yet another instance may be quoted of the way in which they break their engagements. They undertook to send out monthly, this year, some 250 Martini Henry carbines, so as to permit all the Native Cavalry regiments to be rearmed. But none have been forthcoming so far, and the *sowars* have still to rest content with their Sniders, which from long use have become little better than smooth-bores.

The full effect of the rapid fall of the rupee has not yet been felt so far as the Government of India are concerned, writes a contemporary. The rate of exchange taken in the Budget Statement was 1s. 4d. So far the average rate at which the Council Bills have been sold is 1s. 3¼d., or a loss over the estimate of three farthings. At this time of year the financial operations of the State are comparatively limited but a few months hence they expand, and we have then to see what further loss will take place. Under ordinary conditions the rupee touches its lowest point next month, and begins to rise in October. Will this be the case this autumn? The pessimistic view is that before Christmas a shilling rupee will be a depressing realty, and unquestionably if America announces its intention of ceasing to coin silver, this forecast is only too likely to prove true.

The *Telugu Harp*, published at Vizianagram, writes as follows:—"A Waterspout.—This highly interesting natural phenomenon occasionally witnessed at sea, and still more rarely on land, took place at the village of Annamaraju Rega a few days back during a very heavy shower of rain. A stupendous column of water was seen to ascend from a large tank in the neighbourhood, its upper extremity being lost in wreaths of mist. After remaining for some time in this position, the column suddenly collapsed. It is stated that the resulting fall of water was so heavy that two peasants caught in it were stunned by the shock for a while."

Although the Amir has not asked the Government of India for actual assistance in men and arms against the Russians, he has intimated plainly enough that he resents their aggressions, and looks to us for advice as to his policy in dealing with their encroachments. The fact that he has asked our assistance has been denied, but advice is sometimes the best assistance which can be given. There seems to be still some misunderstanding as to the Kurrum Valley Mission. The Political Officer who will go up proceeds on an entirely peaceful mission to keep order at the request of both the Amir and the Turis. His escort, the strength of which is not yet decided, will undoubtedly be a large one. The latest reports confirm the news already telegraphed as to the large numbers of Russians now on the Pamirs and neighbourhood.

Indian mountaineers have not much to learn from Mr. Conway and his Alpine climbers, observes the *Pioneer*, if a story which reaches us be true, and we have good reason to suppose that it is so. The party, who are now in the Hunza-Nagar country, are reputed to have crossed a rope-bridge *roped* together. Considering that every old woman and child, not to mention every dog, in the hill-country, goes over such bridges without a thought of danger, the achievement mentioned is not one to be proud of. Will it be handed to posterity in the illustrated papers? If so, Alpine climbers in Europe will no doubt be duly impressed with the terrible difficulties of Himalayan mountaineering.

Of the wonders to be seen at the coming Chicago "World's Fair" there seems to be no end. Following closely upon a map of the world made out of pickles, with onions for mountains, and a contrivance for applying the waste heat of the body to cooking that body's food—we hear of a "Jelly palace" to be built by the women of California. The jelly will not be in its unprotected, shaking condition, but be inserted in glass walls of rainbow hues. The palace is to be thirty-one feet high, surmounted by a glass ball—full of jelly—two feet in diameter. The four arched entrances will form a "shrine" twelve feet square. The jelly will be of every possible colour, four thousand six hundred and eighty-eight glasses will be used, and the cost is estimated at two thousand four hundred dollars, one thousand of which will pay for the light, steel frame which supports the whole structure. Verily, the women's building will not be the least interesting feature of the big show.

If all Chinese envoys are alike, observes a contemporary, the magnate who is about to honour the installation ceremony of the Hunza Chief with his presence must be rather amusing than awe-inspiring, to judge by the following account of the lesser envoy, his predecessor:—

"He is a nice little man, intensely diplomatic, but most anxious to be friendly. He is a dignified personage also. When he pays an official visit he receives a salute of three guns, and a similar number when he says good-bye. Morning and evening he also gets a gun. He finds it soothing to his feelings to blow an enormous trumpet every night, while another musician apparently never goes to sleep at all; but keeps giving quite deferential taps to a drum the whole night through. The suite are about twenty in number, the most noticeable of them being a large framed captain of infantry whose object it is to see every thing there is to be seen in Gilgit. He is very inquisitive; also much addicted to shaking British officers by the thum when he chances to meet them. He takes no denial. If the thumb is hidden or folded up, he searches for and unfolds it, and then shakes it vigorously and triumphantly. The whole party seem extremely well pleased with themselves."

Sir Charles Dilke, through inadvertence occasioned by an absence of seven years from Parliament, mistook the Ministerial for the Opposition side of the House. Lord Beaconsfield on one of his last appearances in the House of Lords fell into a similar error. On coming out of the division lobby in 1880 he took the seat on the Ministerial side, which he had occupied as Premier, though his Government had fallen several months previously.

Black and White mysteriously remarks that "nobody ever knew how Lord Sherbrooke made a fortune in new South Wales." Does the editor of *Black and White* slyly suggest that Bob Lowe must have been a bushranger at some period of his nine years in Australia? There is no mystery about the matter at all. Robert Lowe, with admirable foresight, invested his earnings at the colonial Bar in the purchase of unoccupied lands around Sydney. When a man buys land at £1 or so an acre, and when the city expands so as to make that land worth £10,000 an acre, it is difficult to see how that man can avoid making a fortune: that is how our Westminsters and Portmans have been enriched, but the process has been far more rapid in Sydney and Melbourne.

Has "General" Booth decided on establishing his first "over-the-sea colony" in New Zealand? It would seem so, seeing that a gentleman describing himself as "Staff-Captain Alderton, late superintendent of the farm colony on the Thames," has taken up his abode, with his wife and family, in Dunedin. In the course of an interview the staff-captain stated that "General" Booth had no intention of sending out any men who were not duly and properly prepared for the work that lay before them in New Zealand. The new-comer's arrival has attracted Parliamentary attention, and the New Zealand Premier has promised to submit for the information of hon. members all the correspondence that has passed between the Government and the "General."

The *Daily News*, referring to the influx of wealthy colonists, remarked:—"At the end of every successful sheep-run at the Antipodes, hope alway sees the prospect of a house in a London square." Very neatly put, but not very accurate. It is the Australian gold and silver kings, not the successful sheep farmers or "squatters," as they are invariably called in Australia, who have been luxuriating in fashionable London squares during recent years. The squatters, as a rule, prefer to live in Melbourne or Sydney.

Our London correspondent writes:—I see that in the official division list the member for Central Finsbury is described as Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji. Is it not time the "Hon." was dropped? Once an Honourable always an Honourable is the common notion here, and it is pardonable for almost the only persons in this country who are so styled are sons of peers. It would, to say the least, cause some confusion if all the persons who at one time of their life had been members of Legislative Councils in India or the Colonies were to have "Hon." tacked on to their name. So far as he is personally concerned Mr. Naoroji is in no way responsible for people continuing to give him the benefit of a prefix to which, of course, he was only entitled so long as he sat in the Legislative Council.

Mr. W. T. Crew, whose tragic death took place in a London, Chatham, and Dover train recently, will be well remembered at Guy's Hospital, of which he was house surgeon for a period. He won the distinction of F.R.C.S. when he was barely five-and-twenty, and great expectations were entertained of his future. Nor were they altogether unjustified, for he had attained a considerable practice in Nottingham, and was widely esteemed in his profession as a skilful surgeon. Of the kindliest disposition and gentle manner, he was regarded as a personal friend by all his patients, and his melancholy end has caused them the deepest pain. As the evidence at the inquest showed, he had a strong penchant for the theatre, and held a sort of honorary appointment as consulting physician to the Nottingham Theatre Royal, in which capacity many members of the profession had reason to bless him while his most intimate friend was Mr. George Dance, the author of "The Nautch Girl." Mr. Crew was a Cheshire man by birth, his family being resident at Macclesfield, of the council of which town his father is a member.

Probably the cheapest railway ever made is the narrow gauge line between Pithiviers and Toury, just twenty miles long, which has at last been opened for goods and passenger traffic. The cost of construction is stated in *Transport* to have been only £920 per kilometre (1,093 yards). It has the advantage of being able to connect with the local lines to and from the forests of the Loiret Department, which furnish great supplies of timber and brushwood. The new line is, in some regards, similar to the little line so well remembered by visitors to the Paris Exhibition, who were warned by numberless placards in various languages to "Take care of the trees."

Thanks to the complicated system of jurisdiction which exists under the "capitulations," Turkey appears to have become a paradise for pettifogging attorneys and fraudulent debtors. Where so many concurrent jurisdictions are found (says the English Vice-Consul) there is ample room for ingenious legal manœuvring, by which a suit may be carried into the court whose code favours best this purpose. As an example of the diversity of law, he instances the Greek law on partnership as administered in the Greek Consular Court in Constantinople, which alone is competent to try an action brought by an English against a Hellenic subject. In a case still pending before this court, it has been laid down that, where a Greek firm consists of two or more partners, and it has been agreed in the partnership deed that one of these is to manage the business, the firm can repudiate all transactions entered into by any of the other partners, even though the partnership deed has been kept secret, and the transactions in question have been continued over a term of years and been registered in the partnership books.

English manufacturers intending to export articles to Turkey have received an official warning against using trade-marks which can possibly be suspected of a political significance or objected to on moral grounds. Last year a quantity of cotton stuffs was seized at the Custom-house in Constantinople because the trade-mark stamped on each piece contained a pigeon flying round a tower from which waved the Turkish flag. The Ottoman official with sensitive acuteness detected in this a symbolic reference to the eagle attacking the stronghold of the Kaliphate. A number of show cards brought out as advertisements were also stopped recently because they contained a picture of Turkish women in a harem.

A correspondent writing from Armenia states that the Turkish authorities have recently made seizures of quantities of revolutionary proclamations in the Armenian language as Sivas, Amasia, and other places in those parts of Asia Minor. Large numbers of these proclamations had already been distributed among the Armenian population by the various secret agencies that appear to exist all over the country, notwithstanding the severity and vigilance of the Turkish Government. There is great agitation reported among the Armenian population of Cilicia, and many are taking to the mountains to escape the tyranny of the local Turkish authorities.

Why did Moses Cudworth, the weaver of Earby, kill his wife? The man has been found guilty at the Yorkshire Assizes and condemned to death, but the evidence throws little light on this question. The couple had been married nineteen years, and, according to the evidence, had "lived happily together." On the afternoon of the murder they appeared to one of the witnesses to be "on good terms with each other." They drank a pint of beer each, and went on their way homeward with their little child at their side. Later on Cudworth came with the child into the house of an acquaintance, and throwing a two shillings piece on the table, said, "Fetch a gallon of beer, and let me have as much as I can before they fetch me. I've killed t'wife, and I mean to swing for it like a man." The witness told him not to talk so foolishly, but the prisoner persisted that he had done what he said, and added, "She clicked t'knife, and then I punched her on the head." The witness asked him where she was, and the prisoner said to his little girl, who was with him, "This child knows. Katie, where's thi mother?" but the child did not take any notice. The lifeless body of the poor woman was subsequently found with the head battered in, apparently by a large stone which was found near the body. A melancholy circumstance in the story is that her life might apparently have been saved if one of the witnesses, described as "a strong-looking man," had possessed a little feeling and courage. This fellow coolly deposed that as he was walking down the lane where the body was found on the Saturday afternoon, he heard a little girl's voice some sixty-five yards behind him cry out, "Don't do it, dada; don't do it." He looked round, he said, and saw a man leaning against the fence and a little girl in the middle of the road. The judge asked, "Why didn't you go back?" to which the reply was, "I had some business on." Well might Mr. Justice Grantham declare that the conduct of this man was "disgraceful to humanity."

The naval view of Australian defence is put very tersely and briefly by a writer under the initials of "R. M. C." in the *United Service Magazine*. The defence of the Australian Colonies, he says, should be ruled by the considerations that, so long as England retains command of the sea, it is practically impossible for an enemy to send an expedition of threatening magnitude into Australasian waters, and that no British territory is so little liable to aggression as Australia. He bases his position throughout upon the remarks of the Colonial Defence Committee, and his criticisms upon the reports of Sir Bevan Edwards are very severe. "Let the command of the sea pass into the hands of a foreign power, say France," he says—and we warmly command the remark to the serious consideration of Colonists—"and the independence of Australia would neither be worth preserving nor able to be preserved for long." This writer gives the naval *personnel* of Australasia at 2,750, and the military at 35,275, and he traces the reasons for the want of popularity of the naval service in the Colonies, among others, that it is not in the sailor's way of duty "to be parading with a brass band." Giving very properly full credit to Victoria, he tells the Colonists generally that Australia, whether part of the Empire or independent, cannot do without a naval force. "She can exist without an army." We are glad to quote his remark that "no opportunity should be lost of making the Fleet Imperial in the widest sense—the Colonists should feel that they have both 'scot and lot in it.'"

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, NASIK.

The second monthly handicap was played off on Saturday last, the play commencing at 4 p.m. There were only 6 entries this time as the hope of seeing an exciting cricket match between the Presidency and the Parsees kept away many who had promised to come. Some of the local players, too, did not enter.

The results were as under:—

Names	Handicap.	1st round.	2nd round.	Total.	Nett.
Dr. Murphy	20	84	55	119	99
Cecil Gray	10	60	55	115	105
G. C. Whiteworth	26	72	62	134	108
W. G. Betham	scratch	52	57	109	109
G. H. Hampton	36	88	74	160	124
M. H. W. Hayward	18	76	72	148	130

The play was by no means first-class, but the heavy rain had made the ground very difficult, and there were pools of water everywhere, and these added many strokes to the score of each individual. The programme for the annual tournament is not out yet; but it has leaked out that there will be a driving competition, a champion foursome, one scratch event, three handicaps, and two if not three prizes for ladies, as well as a match for allied pairs. The Club's general meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held, yesterday afternoon, with Dr. Cowasji Hormusji in the chair. Those present were: Colonel Wilson, Professor R. G. Oxenham, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Accacio Viegas, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Grattan Geary, and Messrs. Hurkissondass Narotumdass, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, and K. M. Shroff.

SHIFTING THE TANSA PIPES.

The Committee discussed the further consideration of memorandum No. 11462, dated 23rd instant, from the Commissioner, on the subject of the shifting of the Tansa water pipes at the Koorla creek, and requesting sanction to the work being entrusted to Mr. Mahomedally R. Bhaijibhai at the rate of Rs. 35 per pipe. The amount, Rs. 2,975, to be met out of the grant for pipe-works between Ghat-koper and Bombay.

The necessary sanction was given.

PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION.

The Committee gave the necessary sanction to letter No. 11583, dated 25th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction, under Section 91 of the Act, to his applying to Government to acquire, under the Land Acquisition Act, 1,822·50 square yards of land situated at Sankli Street as shown on tracing forwarded with the letter, stating that the ground was required for fire brigade head-quarters, and that the owner of the land had been written to three times on the subject, but had taken no notice of the letters.

A GRANT FOR HOUSE-CONNECTION EXPERIMENTS.

The Committee next considered letter from the House-Connections Committee asking the Standing Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 10,000, in order to allow of experiments being made to test the relative merits of certain proposed improvements on the existing system of connections. The cost to be debited to the grant for house-connections.

Dr. Viegas considered the sum of Rs. 10,000 was very excessive, and thought the experiments could be carried out for a smaller sum.

Dr. Bhalchandra pointed out that Mr. Smith, the Executive Engineer, had only asked for Rs. 4,000.

Mr. Geary said he did not think the Committee should go beyond what the engineer deemed necessary, and considered the sum of Rs. 5,000 would be a safe margin to meet the purpose.

On the motion of Colonel Wilson, supported by Dr. Bhalchandra, it was decided to spend Rs. 5,000 for the house-connection experiments.

A DEPOT FOR KEROSINE OIL.

The Committee next discussed letter No. 11789, dated 29th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that it is necessary to provide a depot for storing kerosine oil and other materials in connection with kerosine oil lighting in a secluded locality where risks from fire may be at a minimum. Remarking that the portion of the Cement Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, which is used for the purpose at present is so small that large number of cases have to be stored in the open shed outside, which is a very unsuitable arrangement, and cannot be pronounced safe. Requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction a depot or godown being constructed on Municipal ground, at Bellasis Bridge, at a cost of Rs. 5,139, to be met out of savings from the current year's grant for kerosine oil lighting.

Mr. Shroff was of opinion it would be more convenient to have more than one depot.

The Commissioner did not approve of such a measure in consequence of the great risk from fire.

The necessary sanction was then accorded.

THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

The Committee considered letter No. 11619, dated 27th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting on the Accountant-General's letter on the account system of the Municipality and forwarding memorandum No. 1707, dated 17th idem, from the Chief Accountant thereon.

It was decided that the letter be printed and circulated amongst the members.

ACQUISITION OF NEW LAND.

With reference to letter No. 11528, dated 25th inst., from the Commissioner, reporting on petition, dated 19th ult., addressed to the Corporation by Mr. Becherdas Morlidhur, on the subject of the want of roads, lighting, police protection, and provision of drainage in Agripada, the Committee gave sanction to the Municipal Commissioner for acquiring the land under the Land Acquisition Act.

After transacting other business the meeting separated.

THE MENDICANT NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your short leader in to-day's paper regarding the local mendicant nuisance will no doubt attract the notice of the police authorities with a view to abate it. The hideous wailings of these unfortunates coming in succession from the early hours of the morning to the late hours of the night, make their presence unbearable, more so during Sundays when rest and recreation is necessary to a worked-up frame, both of body and mind. Your suggestion for an asylum or poor-house for these destitutes should be taken up by some charitable citizen who should ask the help of our thriving Municipality to maintain such an institution. But at all events these poor creatures have no right to molest peaceful citzens in their rest or business. This nuisance is greatest in the Hornby Road, especially along the foot-path from the end of the Church Gate Street to the old police court house. It is hoped that the police authorities will take immediate steps to abate the nuisance.

August, 31. HORNBY-ROADWALLA.

THE AUSTRALIAN PAPER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was very much surprised on reading a para., reproduced in your issue of the 27th inst. "that there is not a single paper mill on the Australian Contenent." As an old traveller and a twelve years' resident of Australia, allow me to contradict this statement and inform you that fully twenty years ago paper mills were established at the town of Liverpool, about 36 miles from Sydney, N. S. W., and Australia to-day derives its principal supply from the Liverpool Paper Mills, notwithstanding the fact the *Melbourne Age* has made a contract with a New York firm. Paper landing in Victoria would have to pay duty, whether it came from Sydney or New York, and the cost of carriage from America, would about equalise the extra cost of the paper manufactured at Sydney. This explains why the *Age* gets its paper from New York.—Yours, &c.,

B. WILLISON.

The *Lancet* tells how the system of *pari-mu'uel*, the only form of betting sanctioned on French racecourses, benefits the French charities. This form of betting is organised by agencies duly recognised by the police. The speculator purchases a ticket indicating the horse he has backed. If the horse wins, the money placed on other horses is given over to the winner, with a deduction, however, of 7 per cent. Two per cent. is kept by the agent as his commission for organising the pari-mutuel, and the remaining 5 per cent. is handed over to the Assistance Publique—that is to say, the Government administration for the relief of the poor. By this means, out of the pleasures (perhaps we should add the follies) of the public, a considerable sum has been obtained for the promotion of useful or charitable works. Recently a sum of £39,160 has been distributed, which was thus derived from the pari-mutuel.

MR. H. A. HORMARJEE'S INSOLVENCY.

BAIL REFUSED BY THE APPEAL COURT.

The Appeal Court, consisting of the acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy, delivered their decision yesterday, on the application made by Mr. Jardine, to admit his client, H. A. Hormarjee, to bail until his appeal from Mr. Justice Farran's judgment has been heard and adjudicated upon. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the insolvent; and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the six Banks, the opposing creditors.

Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, in giving the decision of the court said, that in this case, Mr Jardine had moved for the liberation of the insolvent on bail until such time as his appeal could be heard and adjudicated upon. Notice having been given to the opposing creditors to show cause, Mr. Scott had been heard in reference to the matter, after which the court had reserved judgment. On the 24th of August, by an order bearing the same date, which was sealed on the 25th of August, Mr. Justice Farran, the acting Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, after a lengthy hearing of the case, made an order that, as it appeared to the Court that the insolvent had fraudulently concealed property and been guilty of reckless trading, he should be imprisoned for three months on the criminal side of the common jail, and that he should be entitled to his discharge after he had been detained in custody for twelve months at the suit of the opposing creditors. The present court sat under the provisions of Section 73 of the Insolvency Act of 1848, which sets forth that if an insolvent, within one month of the time of an order being passed by the Insolvency Court, should make an appeal, it should be lawful for the court to order that the whole of the evidence and records shall be brought before it, and it shall then enquire into the matter and make such order as it shall find justifiable, any such order, as then passed by the court, to be final in regard to the question raised by the appellant and all parties concerned. It was admitted, his Lordship said, that no application of a similar nature had been made to the Supreme Court or the High Court of Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Insolvent Courts had been established by the Acts of 1828 and by the existing Insolvency Act, and it appeared desirable, therefore, to consider what the state of the English law was at the time the Insolvency Act was passed with reference to the question of granting bail to a person after conviction. His Lordship said he would premise that it was held to be a clear principle of law that a person charged with a misdemeanour was entitled to be bailed on providing sufficient sureties, and in reference to this point alluded to the case of Reg. vs. Badger; 4 Q. B., 468. As regarded a person convicted, the law was different. In Comyn's Digest it was laid down that the persons who were not entitled to bail were those who had been punished under the statutes with imprisonment for their offences. Lord Bacon's Abridgement stated it should be observed that neither the Court of King's Bench nor any other court could bail persons so convicted, and that was one reason why the courts could not interfere on the case of a person committed for contempt. His Lordship referred to Chitty's Criminal Law and the following cases bearing upon the question before the court:—Reg. vs. John Wilkis, King's Bench Division, 1770; Reg. vs. Brooks 1788; 2 Term Rep., 190; Reg. vs. Flower 1798, 8 Term Rep., 325; Reg. vs. Scaife, 9 Dowl., 553; Reg. vs. Guttridge; 9 Deacon and C., 228; and ex parte Hinton 2 Deacon and C., 411, where, in the latter instance, there had been a refusal to stay proceedings merely because an appeal was pending. Such, his Lordship said, was the state of the law in England, when the first bill for the Indian Insolvency Act was passed in 1828, and at that time it appeared to be perfectly clear that after conviction persons were not entitled to bail except, as mentioned by Lord Mansfield, in cases of misdemeanour. The present application was a novel one, and had never before been made in India, so that, under the circumstances the opposing creditors were perfectly justified in opposing it. The present Insolvency Act was little better than a copy of the old Act, under which a judge of the Supreme Court had power to hold a court. Mr. Jardine had argued that the insolvent was like a person awaiting his trial, his appeal having been accepted, and was awaiting the final order of the Court of Appeal. Such argument appeared to his Lordship to be untenable, as the adjudication that had been made was final, subject to appeal. In the vast majority of cases that came before the insolvency Court, no appeals were filed, so that the decree of a single judge, sitting in the Insolvency Court, was so far as that court was concerned, final, though as above stated subject to appeal; or to quote the language of Justice Buller, in a case cited in 2 Term Report, 96, it was like the case put at the bar of a writ of error, did not suspend the execution of a judgment which was sought to be reversed. It had been held under Section 73 of the Insolvency Act that a Commissioner in Insolvency had no power to extend the time for presenting a petition of appeal from an order of the Insolvent Court, this being borne out by the ruling in re Guiam Rusul Khan, Beng. L. R. O. C., 130. In the case of an appeal under that Section, could the High Court, his Lordship said, impose on the appellant an opposing creditor that he should give security for the costs of such appeal? In a case decided in Calcutta in 1886 by Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Justice Wilson it was laid down that orders in insolvency were not orders under the Code of Criminal Procedure. They were orders under a special law, but such special law was one in which a different procedure was provided as set forth in the matter of R. Brown, I. L. R., Vol. 12 Cal series, 631. In the Civil Procedure Code it was provided that nothing in the Code should apply to any judge of the High Court in the exercise of his jurisdiction in the Insolvency Court. The provision therefore of Section 54 of that Code, giving the courts power to stay execution in the case of an appeal had no application to the present case; and it was not contended, his Lordship said, that they had. The Criminal Procedure Code did not admittedly apply to the present application, but that Code and the decisions under the previous Act, Act 10 of 1872, showed that where it was intended that sentence was to be suspended pending appeal, and the appellant released on bail, power to release on bail had been expressly given by the Legislature as set forth in Section 426 of Act 10 of 1882, and in a corresponding Section 281 of Act 10 of 1872. Under Section 390 of the earlier Code, it was held by a full Bench of the Allahabad High Court, consisting of five judges, in the matter of the Queen vs. Thakar Persad, I. L. R., 1 Allahabad, 151, that the Court of Sessions had no power under that section to admit a convicted person to bail, a convicted person not being an "accused person within the meaning of that section. The High Court at Calcutta had previously arrived at the same conclusion in the following three cases:—Queen vs. Mahendranarayen Bangrobhusan, 1 B.L.R., A. Cr., 7; Aradhun Mundel vs. Myan Khan Tokadgur, 24 Weekly Rep. 7; and Queen vs. Ramruttun Mookerjee, 24 W. R., Cr. 8. For the reasons that he had given, his Lordship was of opinion that he had no power to admit the insolvent to bail, and that assuming that the Court had such power, the case was not one in which, in the exercise of its discretion, it ought to allow the insolvent to be bailed until the hearing and final disposal of the appeal. The application must, therefore, in his lordship's opinion be refused.

Mr. Justice Candy concurred.

Mr. Jardine asked that the hearing of the appeal should be expedited.

The Chief Justice pointed out that the documents in the case would have to be printed before the appeal could be heard.

Mr. Jardine suggested that the hearing of the appeal should be

THE SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN LIQUIDATION.

A STORMY MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon to hear a report of the progress of the liquidation and cons ider the same, and also to consider whether the company should be wound up by the official liquidator. Mr. Frank Chalk presided, and amongst those present were Mr. W. B. Green, Mr. F. S. Piper, Mr. Kamalsey Premjee, and Mr. G. R. Neill. The report, which was signed by two of the liquidators, Mr. Kamalsey Premjee and Mr. Neill, stated that the action of Mr. Neill and Mr. Green had rendered it difficult for them (Mr. Piper and Mr. Kamalsey) to carry out the wishes of the shareholders, and matters were practically at a deadlock. The shareholders were at present left to continue the winding-up in consequence of the application to the High Court failing. Mr. Neill, the report continued, had made grave charges of mismanagement against the officers of the company generally; but although they had applied for particulars none had been supplied. The report referred to an expression of opinion made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate that Messrs. Neill and Piper, liquidators, should resign. Mr. Piper had written to say he was perfectly willing to resign if Mr. Neill did so; but nothing had been done in the matter. The proceedings of the meeting were of a stormy character, and threats of personal violence especially on the part of Mr. Piper were frequent. Fortunately the proceedings terminated without such threats being put into execution.

Mr. Neill, one of the liquidators, in reply to the report, said that he had been obstructed in the prosecution of Venayek Narayen, a clerk in their employ, by the solicitors to the company; but in spite of that the liquidators were able to secure a conviction. He had to take proceedings against Mrs. Piper, manager of the company, for theft, but Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, discharged her without even framing a charge. However, an appeal had been made to the High Court, and that tribunal had ordered the records of the Police Court to be sent to them, and called upon the magistrate to give an explanation of how he had come to his decision. He (Mr. Neill) considered that what he had stated was a sufficient justification for his conduct. He said his co-liquidators took a freak into their heads to close the shop, and that was done for nearly three weeks. Mr. Justice Farran, who heard the application, ordered the petitioners to pay the costs out of their own pockets, and his (Mr. Neill's) costs were to come out of the estate. The petitioner's adviser in that matter was Mr. Chalk, their chairman, who had been a director of the company almost since its formation, and who had acted as solicitor, money-lender, broker, and agent for the company. Attacks had been made upon him (Mr. Neill) by every director of the company; but they had failed absolutely to substantiate the charges made. He concluded by saying that Mr. Chalk was at first against a compulsory winding-up of the company; but the moment he found he was to be made liable for Rs. 30,000 he favoured a compulsory winding-up. If Mr. Piper had not behaved in the extraordinary manner in which he had, much of what had taken place would never have happened.

The chairman, in reply to Mr. Neill, said that Mr. Neill seemed to ignore his (the chairman's) personal pecuniary interest in the company, and the fact that his firm were the solicitors to the company. He thought the only answer that could be given to Mr. Neill would be the opinion of the shareholders on his course of action.

Ten resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried. The purport of them was that it was the duty of the liquidators to realize and pay off liabilities; that it was the duty of Mr. Neill to give particulars of his complaints of mismanagement, with a view to their being considered. To these two items Mr. Neill and Mr. Green gave their acquiescence; but to the subsequent resolutions they dissented, Mr. Green claiming also to represent Mr. Kennard and Mr. Watson. It was further resolved that the meeting approved of the action of Mr. Piper and Mr. Kamalsey in their application to the High Court for the official winding-up, and regretted the dismissal of their petition, and that they should be indemnified for all costs and expenses incurred out of the assets of the company. The meeting disapproved the action of Mr. Neill in his opposition to the petition for winding up and his prosecution of Mrs. Piper, and resolved that no remuneration should be paid to him out of the assets beyond the amount already sanctioned. That Mr. Piper's offer to resign be approved if Mr. Neill resigned, and that the meeting was desirous of the withdrawal of Mr. Neill from the liquidation, and further that Messrs. Kamalsey Premjee and F. S. Piper be authorised to apply to the High Court, to carry into effect the desire of the shareholders for the removal of Messrs. Piper and Neill from the liquidation.

Finally, it was resolved that the company should be wound up by the High Court. Mr. Neill replied to all these resolutions, and in dealing with the resolution on the dismissal of the petition to the High Court by his co-liquidators, said that there could not be a greater insult to the High Court than that resolution. The speaker also drew the attention of the meeting to the remarks of Mr. Justice Farran, who had said that the closing of the shop was unjustifiable. Mr. Neill further said that he was prepared to resign on certain conditions, which were that Mr. W. B. Green be appointed joint liquidator with Kamalse Premjee, and Mr. Piper resigned, and that Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham be not instructed further by the company.

The chairman, in replying to Mr. Neill's remarks, said he was perfectly willing to leave the justification of his action to the body of shareholders. He considered he would not be doing his duty if he resigned, as he represented the interest of nearly four-fifths of the shareholders, and by far the largest proportion of the capital of the company. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N, and C M and M.
67-91—In person—Lcherchand Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.
394-91—Janardhan and A—Sukhanand Gurmukbrai vs Harridas Nathoobhoy.
525-91—Wadia and G—Pochajee Byramjee Batliwalla vs Pherosha Framjee Batliwalla—Chitnis, M and M.
164-92—Mansuklal D and J—Bhima Oka and others vs Gangabai and another—In person.
271-92—Ardesir, H and D—Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana vs Cowasjee Dadabhoy and another—Payne, G and S.
515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—In person.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

212-89—Mansuklal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Brown and M, and Tyabjee, D and J.
40-91—Balkrishna and P—Ranimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.

The East Indian Railway traffic earnings for week ending 20th August, are Rs. 7,15,594-7-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 6,65,176-8-7. Increase Rs. 50,417-14-5. Miles open week ending 20th August, 1892, 1,615-7-10. Corresponding week last year, 1,582-7-10. Increase, 33. Per mile open for week ending 20th August, 1892, Rs. 442-14-5. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 420-4-6. Increase Rs. 22-9-11. Earnings from 1st July, 1892, to 20th August, 1892, Rs. 53,15,353-11-0. From 1st July, 1891, to 22nd August, 1891, Rs. 59,82,679-2-7. Decrease, Rs. 6,67,325 7-7.

That most indefatigable of globe-trotters, Mr. Charles H. Wagener, of Chicago, is in England, once more, and is likely, to quote an American contemporary, "to quit his 'Nelly-Blying' for a spell." Mr. Wagener has taken up his quarters in this corner of Europe, superintending a new organ factory in Finsbury. Mr. Wagener is a member of the Story and Clark syndicate, and has perhaps seen as much of the four corners of the earth as any living representative of commerce. He is equally at home in Turkey or Russia, the Fiji Islands, and the Black Sea. He is short and slim and bearded.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Captains W. B. Leishman, Medical Staff, and C. C. Mainfold, 23rd Pioneers, have been granted leave to England on medical certificate for 6 and 4 months, respectively.

Lieutenant E. Eardley Wilmot, 3rd Bengal Infantry, has leave of absence to Mussoorie and Calcutta for 6 months, to study the language.

Colonel J. G. Forbes, Royal Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant P. B. Hancock, North Lancashire Regiment, passed the "preliminary" examination in Russian on the 12th ultimo.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant W. K. Scharlieb, from 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be permanent Squadron Officer. 9th Bengal Infantry.—Captain J. S. Melville, 4th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander. 18th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant C. H. Boville, to be Wing Officer, remaining seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department; Lieutenant E. V. Martin, from 5th Bengal Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Beville. 28th Punjab Infantry.—Colonel C. L. Prendergast to be Commandant, vice Hills, vacated; Major A. R. Porter to be 2nd-in-Command; and Captain W. E. Phillips to be Wing Commander.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—Brigadier-General W. O. Barnard, Commanding Narbudda District, 60 days' privilege leave to Naini Tal. Lieutenant A. Canning, South Wales Borderers, to England for 12 months on private affairs; and Surgeon Captain W. H. Lendrum, Medical Staff, to England for 6 months on medical certificate. Lieutenant T. S. Tancred, 29th Punjab Infantry, to Lahore and Umballa for 6 months to study the language.

Lieutenant Menzies, Lincolnshire Regiment, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Shahjahanpur.

It has been decided that, as there is no probability of the 26th Bombay Infantry, which is to be converted into a Beluchistan Regiment in October next, being fit to take the place of the 2nd Bombay Infantry, as part of the regular garrison of Quetta district before the relief season of 1893-94, the latter regiment will be retained in that district for another year, instead of moving to Neemuch and Indore. The 26th Bombay Infantry, during its reconstruction, will be placed in tents, either at Sibi or Quetta until such time as accommodation becomes available.

Funds have been allotted for the continuance of military grass farming operations during the present year at Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Dinapore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Meerut and Muttra.

Captain D. M. Babington, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, has been granted privilege leave for 90 days.

Captain D. M. Babington, R. A., has obtained the necessary certificate of proficiency, qualifying for the charge of a gunpowder factory; and Captain W. E. Kerrich, R. A., has passed the Department examination laid down for the Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant H. A. Scott, Hampshire Regiment, has been appointed to the 11th Madras Infantry on probation for the Staff Corps.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—16th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant T. E. Madden, South Wales Borderers, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 27th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. H. O. Spence, Scottish Borderers, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 45th Sikhs.—Captain G. H. Lacy, to be Wing Commander sub pro tem, and Lieutenant R. M. Barff to be permanent Wing Officer.

It is notified that the following Officers have been selected to act as judges at the 24th Presidential Assault-at-Arms, Poona, in the events noted opposite their respective names:—Col. A. Currie, 4th Bombay Cavalry, 1, 2, 6, 18, 22, 23, 24, 44; Col. R. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., 28th Pioneers, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 35, 36, 42, 43; Col. J. G. Fagan, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 2, 21, 25, 41; Lieut.-Col. R. W. Kaye, Royal Horse Artillery, 25, 26, 27; Lieut.-Col. W. H. D. Jones, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 2, 7, 41; Major G. H. W. O'Sullivan, Bombay Sappers and Miners, 15, 16, 18; Capt. A. Pringle, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 1; Capt. G. Turner Jones, Royal Engineers, 35, 46; Capt. W. St. L. Chase, V.C., 28th Pioneers, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 48; Capt. E. S. Wedderburn, Royal Artillery, 29; Capt. L. A. Gordon, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 17, 22, 28; Capt. P. H. Slee, Royal Artillery, 6, 9, 18, 30; Capt. F. R. McO. de Butts, Royal Artillery, 6, 8, 9, 17, 31, 32, 35, 36; Lieut. C. H. Ford, Royal Horse Artillery, 8, 9, 25; Lieut. T. A. Harrison, 25th Bombay Infantry, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 48; Lieut. H. Biddulph, Royal Horse Artillery, 3, 4, 5; Lieut. J. G. Baldwin, Royal Artillery, 3, 5, 7, 33, 36, 37; Lieut. H. E. Stockdale, Royal Artillery, 3, 4, 5, 41; Lieut. T. M. Usborne, Royal Artillery, 4, 10, 14; Lieut. H. L. Gordon, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 1, 8, 19; Lieut. R. G. Brooke, 7th Hussars, 10, 11, 13, 14, 28, 44; Lieut. T. X. Britten, 10th Bombay Infantry, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 46, 47; Lieut. G. W. W. Gabb, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 4, 7, 8; 2nd Lieut. W. A. T. McTaggart, 2nd Lanc. Fusiliers, 16, 17, 38, 39, 40, 46; and Lieut. and Riding Master H. Dibble, 7th Hussars, 10, 12, 14, 28, 44.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

DECCAN COTTON CROP.

The following is a first memorandum on the cotton crop for the early districts of the Deccan only for the season 1892-93. (Estimates generally up to 5th August.):—

Area for Deccan 9¼ lakhs of acres or about 10 per cent. below normal area. Of this, Khandesh returns 88 per cent. with a fall of 14 per cent. from normal area. Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur areas have respectively increased by 182, 32 and 24 per cent. Poona area insignificant and Satara sowings only just commenced. The decrease in Khandesh is due to a long break in June, which retarded sowing and arrested growth of the crop where sown. In some eastern talukas, where the break was relieved by fair showers, condition good; elsewhere middling to fair. In other parts of Deccan increase in area is general and is due to timely sowing rain. Last year's scarcity may have induced cultivators to put more land than usual under cotton and other kharif crops with a view to obtain as early a return as possible. Recent rainfall has greatly improved prospects. Condition good to fair. The same remarks apply to Deccan Native States.

BOMBAY SESAMUM CROP.

The first memorandum on the sesamum crop for the season 1892-93 (Estimates up to 5th August) is as follows:—Sowings still in progress and information incomplete. From area sown to date it appears that more land will be occupied by sesamum than last year. Sowing rain has been favourable, especially in south Deccan and Karnatak, where, owing to last year's scarcity and favourable early rains of this season, kharif crops will occupy larger area than usual, and with them sesamum, which is largely grown as mixed crop.

Gujarat.—Mostly sown in September and hence general sowing not commenced except in Kaira, where condition of sown crop good; but in Baroda, Sorath, Cutch and Mahi Kantha, where sesamum is sown earlier, sowing retarded.

Deccan.—Increase in area generally will probably be balanced by a large decrease in Khandesh, the principal sesamum district of Deccan. In Khandesh and Nasik sowing rain was scanty and where sown crop suffered from want of moisture till it was relieved by recent rainfall. In other districts rain for sowing was seasonable and prospects hopeful.

Karnatak.—Sowings in progress, but as far as sown area shows there will be an increase due to seasonable sowing rain. The same remarks apply to Karnatak Native States.

Konkan.—Area comparatively small. Nearly 2-3rds of the whole in Ratnagiri where it has slightly increased. Condition fair to good.

Sind.—In Hyderabad weather so far good, but crop may suffer in extent and outturn from lateness of inundation. In Shikarpur and Thar and Parkar deficiency of canal water has reduced area and rendered crop poor, while in Upper Sind Frontier low inundation is complained of. Karachi crop promises well.

Certain experiments reported to have been made to the Congress of Psychology have been received by opticians with scornful incredulity. Their organ observes that not only were the ordinary hypnotic feats or tricks well in evidence, but a leading spirit brought some patients who are able to assist him in some very remarkable feats, among which was the cure of myopia by hypnotism, the patient being made long or short-sighted at his will. "Alas for optician! Alas for oculist! (continues this writer). It seems that it will be only necessary to visit this enterprising gentleman, and say, 'Please make my eyes twenty years younger,' or 'Be good enough to hypnotise my right eye to fit this eyeglass, and Presto,! the thing is done. Or, who know, perhaps his miraculous powers may develop in a different direction by the next Congress, and he may be able to hypnotise a pair of gold folders on the nose of any patient who would prefer that style of treatment."

NOTES FROM THE "EDUCATIONAL RECORD."

Amidst the voluminous talk regarding the protection of native industries, it is well to remember that an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory. Take, for instance, the Reay Paper Mill. How many people recognize that it is a patriotic duty to support it by the systematic purchase of its productions? Our schools, especially native schools, are full of exercise books which declare on their faces that they are "manufactured in Austria. Why not give a preference to those "manufactured in Poona." And why, on the other hand, does the Mill not flood the bazaars with a cheap exercise book of good quality and drive the Austrian to the right about? The "Reay Mill Patriotic Exercise Book price one anna," ought to be a lucrative property. Take again, the matter of locks. The Government of Bombay have authorized the purchase of the Chitpore brass padlocks of Messrs. Das and Co. for all Government offices. How many private persons and institutions recognize the duty of encouraging this enterprizing Bengal firm in preference to purchasing imported articles. We have seen specimens of these brass locks and quite agree with the official report of the Superintendent of Stationery that they are "equal as regards strength to Chubb's locks of the same size," whilst as regards price they are almost incredibly cheap. The two-inch brass padlock is Rs. 2½ or less than an ordinary iron lock of good quality, and the quality and finish are unexceptionable. Bombay is clearly bound to patronize the Chitpore locks until she can make equally good ones herself.

If the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to Parliament was a "romantic incident," as the *Times* says, what epithet we wonder should be applied to the journey to America of an unprotected Hindu widow; to her loving reception by American ladies; to the formation of "Ramabai Circles:" to the return of the wanderer of India but with links binding her to America, and finally to the installation a few days ago of the "Sharada Sadan" into a building of its own at Poona, worth Rs. 45,000, with an assured income that will enable it to carry on its beneficent work for a number of years until it is seen what the future will bring forth. Romantic is no word for it. It is gratifying to know that all that is best in native society is in hearty sympathy with the work of this gifted and brave Maratha lady. The race which can produce such a woman certainly need despair of nothing, and the whole pathetic story, so creditable as it is to America, gives one quite a new conception of the possibilities which seem to lie in the future from the daily increasing recognition of the solidarity of mankind.

We regret to observe that there is a temporary hitch in the progress of the scheme for constructing a large Municipal Primary School over the projected Bhuleshwar market. The Corporation applied for a grant of one-half the cost of the building, say, Rs. 48,000, asking nothing for the site, which of course in that neighbourhood is very valuable. Government, however, having been advised that buildings affording equal accommodation, but plain and unornamental, could be put up for Rs. 60,000, have passed a grant of Rs. 30,000 only, and there is a momentary pause. The rule which limits grants to one-half of the cost of such a building as the Department itself would put up, as was pointed out at the Corporation meeting, is reasonable and necessary; but it is doubtful if the estimate of Rs. 60,000, upon which Government acted, sufficiently took into account the condition that the building must be within half a mile of the market to serve its purpose at all. It is of course a question of fact, which must be decided on the evidence available; but we shall be surprised to learn that a building or buildings to accommodate 600 children could be put up within that radius for Rs. 60,000 or anything like it. We imagine that double that amount would be nearer the mark. However, the Corporation have closed with the offer of Rs. 30,000 which is of course in itself a handsome grant, and have directed the plans to be modified accordingly. We trust that the delay will be brief for the need of improved accommodation is beyond all question real and pressing.

Government have recently found it necessary to circulate a reminder regarding the standing orders that every design and estimate prepared by the Public Works Department and relating to buildings for another department must be submitted to the department concerned before being sent to the authority by whom the design or estimate in question has to be sanctioned. The plans concerning any particular department should be countersigned by the head of that department in token of the approval of the design and all proposed arrangements.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. V. S. Apte, M. A., Principal of the Fergusson College and one of the leading life-members of the Deccan Education Society. Mr. Apte was a ripe scholar, an animated and inspiring teacher, and an indefatigable and resourceful educational administrator. His death at the early age of 35 is a serious loss to education in general, and to the Fergusson College and New English School in particular, and his disappearance will leave a gap at the Council Board of the Society which will be felt for a long time to come. We offer sincere condolences to the Society.

The Educational Department feels a legitimate pride in the well-deserved elevation of the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University. Mr. Telang is one of our own graduates, an indigenous production, and all native graduates and students feel elevated in him. Mr. Telang has given valuable and unstinted service to the University for years past, and, what is more to our purpose, has also given numerous proofs that he has kept himself *au courant* of all the great educational movements of the present generation. His masterly minute laid before the Education Commission was a striking instance of this. The interests of the University will be safe in the hands of the new Vice-Chancellor.

A PO TUGUESE HEROINE IN CHINA.

The *N. C. Daily News* has the following story of a Portuguese heroine in China:—Chinamen often speak of, and not infrequently write on, the extravagance and luxuriousness of foreign ladies, but they have just had in their midst an exceptional instance of thrift, economy and frugality in a foreign woman, which they deem fit to place on permanent record. Lin, a common Cantonese labourer from Canton, found his way in some manner to Lisbon, where by the industry and saving habits which characterise his countrymen he was enabled to open a shop; where also he wedded a woman of Lisbon, by whom he had a son and a daughter. But he did not prosper in business and he desired to return to China; but he loved his wife from the West and was at a loss what to do. She, however, understanding his feelings, said: "Go, and take me with you; I know I shall be a foreign woman in your country, but I cannot part from you. I will accompany you." He replied: "Western women are accustomed to comforts and luxuries; if you go with me you will be obliged to toil hard in rice fields, and undergo much hardship; I fear it will be more than you can endure." She replied, "Be it luxury or frugality, toil or ease, I am prepared for either, I can but accompany you. Some Western women are economical and saving." Lin gladly assented, but frankly stated that he had no house to take her to, that she must wear Chinese clothes, &c. Undismayed by the gruesome prospects, the fair Lusitanian made the voyage to Canton, thence to Hsinghi Weitui with her husband and two children. Lin's clan were proud of their new sister, and extended to her and the little ones the warmest welcome. At work she went, joining her fellow-villagers in climbing mountains to cut grass for fuel, or wading through the mud of the rice fields under the fierce rays of a tropical sun, not only without murmuring but cheerfully, thereby endearing herself to the whole village; her only desire was to discharge her duties as a wife and as a member of her husband's clan. Alas! Early last spring her husband succumbed to desease, when the bereaved Portuguese showed that she had been thoroughly imbued with the customs of her adopted country—had so far become Chinese, that she determined to immolate herself as an offering to the manes of her husband. The phrase employed on the occasion was that applied anciently to the act of being buried alive with the corpse of a superior, but it has come to mean suicide by any mode. She elected starvation, but before dying from that cause her maternal feelings were revived by appeals made on behalf of her children, and she consented to live. She lived four months only, dying from "coughing disease." Evidently grief had brought on a wasting decline, which closed the fitful drama of Lisbon's unhappy daughter. Men may not take note of the fact, but instances are constantly occuring illustrative like this of the self-sacrificing devotion of women, and have been in all the ages, in all climes, among all races. The spirit of the Lusitanian wife is an instinct of womankind.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—The meeting of the Indian Currency Association on Thursday, though not so fully attended as the previous meeting, was in every way a success. The speeches were comparatively short, but to the point, and went even better than they read. It is striking how opposition to the measures advocated by the Association has died away of late. If eventually the efforts of the Association lead to no actual or substantial reform, there will be the consolation of knowing it has done one good, and that is the education in Calcutta at any rate of numbers, who hitherto shrank from any study of the deeper issues involved in the Currency question.

There is little doubt that Mr. Mackay has thrown himself, heart and soul, into the work. Practically single-handed and hitherto combining the offices of President and Honorary Secretary, the labour has been incessant, and it is not to be wondered at that he is a little the worse physically for all the head and hand work gone through. This was noticeable at the meeting, in the lower voice in which he delivered his remarks. He was wise in not delaying to give himself a rest, and started for Simla last evening, bent on the serious errand of recruiting his health, and it is hoped that a stay there of a few weeks will restore him to the vigour presented on his previous return from Olympia. Mr. H. M. Ross, of Messrs. Ernsthausen and Co., has consented to become Honorary Secretary, and a better choice could not have been made.

The loss of the Anglia caused a great sensation in business quarters on Thursday morning; such a complete catastrophe on the river not having occurred for some considerable time. The loss of life is in itself deplorable, but the harrowing details in reference to the three poor fellows in the forecastle, give it a tragic finish that is horrible to dwell on, and there are many in town who have heard the story direct from the survivors. The subscription list in aid of the distressed crew who were among the saved, is filling to-day, and contributions may be sent to Messrs. Graham and Co., the Agents of the line.

The unfortunate notification of a few days ago in connection with advertising on the reverse of currency notes is much to be regretted, in view of the commotion it appears to have brought about among the more ignorant classes in Bombay. The practice of so utilising currency notes is reprehensible, yet it is difficult to imagine what harm was done to anyone by an occasional indulgence in it. The application of an advertising rubber stamp to the back of a note has never led here to a refusal of such paper money, nor does it render illegible any part of the face of a note, nor interfere with deciphering the water line. A clean collar for instance, needs to be spotless and crisp, but no person appraises a currency note from the same stand point. To many business men in this country, specially at the moment, those interested in the jute-growing tracts, a deep concern is the difficulty in getting the natives there to accept currency notes as money. The recent incident in Bombay will simply throw back the small advance made in this matter in the Eastern districts when the people there come to hear of it, and it will perhaps take years to recover the ground so lost.

In reference to last week's allusion to the summary of an article from a London paper regarding Indian banks, it is noticeable how little importance has been attached here to the telegram; and quite rightly so, being how absurd and even intemperate such writing invariably is. As Reuter has of late been wiring out quotations for shares of some of the banks, it is interesting to note a recovery in prices of such as were unduly depressed. Chartered Mercantile Bank shares are up to £5, from £4, the lowest point touched, which is of course a marked improvement. Hongkong Bank shares are £33-10, from £30, equivalent to a rise of twelve per cent. There is no recent quotation for Agra Bank shares, but the latest received is £5-10. Chartered Bank shares are steady at £20 with buyers and no sellers at the price. National Bank shares are quoted here Rs. 185 per £12-10 share with none offering. Delhi Bank shares are Rs. 185 per £25 share.

The losses here in attempted gold mining in Chota Nagpore are so recent, as almost to preclude the possibility of any rush for gold land in Burma, notwithstanding the marvellous results (1lb. 4oz. to the ton) telegraphed by the "Pioneer's" Rangoon correspondent in reference to the washing from the bed of the Irrawaddy. Calcutta does not, however, intend to stand completely out of it if what I here is correct. Some men of the class that die hard have, it is understood, built up a small syndicate, and are in touch with Rangoon, whence they are to be taken to a spot where the indications are said to be such as even Sonapet, in its best days, laid no claim to.

The remarks of the President of the Currency Association on the close affinity that should exist between a common standard of value and Imperial Federation, recalls in reference to the latter, a paragraph from a home paper saying that Mr. D. McL. Morrison, well-known in Calcutta, and now in London, has been elected a member of the Council of Imperial Federation, and has also received the thanks of the Imperial Federation League for his past services in advancing and developing the great enterprise. The gentleman referred to has many friends in Calcutta who are proud of the honour done him, though this is the first they have heard of his being such an ardent Imperial Federalist.

THE PERILS OF INSECT COLLECTING.

A "son of the Marshes" writes in *Blackwood's Magazine* a most graphic description of the sort of perils to which, by the accident of his calling, the enterprising naturalist is exposed when prowling about in search of rare specimens at night.

A collector of insects, he says, cannot expect to be received very favourably when he goes about round the borders of covers at night with a dark lantern, sugaring trees with treacle and strong ale to capture intoxicated moths. One I knew had to run for dear life; for the keepers, seeing the flashes of light, now here, now there, for the first time in this district, thought it was some new poaching device that was being practised. When the entomologist was walking to a fresh lot of trees on the edge of the next small cover from the one he had just finished exploring, he heard voices stating in no measured terms wha 'they would do to the "poachin' warmint" that 'was at it with lights. Very gingerly he crept over the soft green stripe in the opposite direction of the sound of their voices. Though most innocent of bad intent, he knew it would be a difficult matter to convince those who were looking at that light that he was so. He remembered too, like a flash, that he had been told at the house where he put up that no one was allowed in this particular place in the day-time, and less still at night. Truth was, a particular moth that he wanted could only be found on some tangle which grew on the ditch-banks that surrounded the covers. He fled, and all went well for about one hundred and fifty yards. He was on the highroad, about one mile from his lodging, when, owing to some hurried movement he made, he accidentally for a moment turned the light of his lantern on in front of him, up the road on which he was running. It was more than enough. He heard a voice roar out: "Damn 'em! there they be!" Then came the bay of a great hound in leash. The underwood crashed, and he fled at top speed. His specimen boxes flew out of his pocket full of small precious moths. In tearing at some of his buttons, so that the air could play on his chest as he ran, the lantern was pulled off his belt and dropped. This the hound nosed when he reached it, a fortunate circumstance for the man, although he did not consider it so at the time, for it caused a slight delay. Dashing round a corner, he cleared a low hedge, ran across a meadow, and gained the back part of the small inn where he had put up, breathless. After cooling down a little and making himself presentable, he had a glass or two of ale and went to bed. The next morning, as he sat in the neat little bar-parlour, turning over in his own mind whether it would not be better to clear out and visit new pastures, one of those nondescript individuals that are to be found on all estates where game is preserved strolled in with a couple of beagles. To all appearance he was merely exercising the dogs, but in reality he was in search of information. The man was dressed in keeper-fashion, although in the strict sense of the word he was not a keeper, for he had not reached the gun-carrying stage.

After some commonplace remarks about the weather the landlord, who knew him, asked if he would not come in and rest a bit, and wash the dryness down. With a half-muttered protest to the effect that it "wud hardly do if the 'head un' ketched him there," he walked in, and after he had seen the bottom of one pint-jug and ordered another, he remarked to the landlord: "Ye aint seen no strangers, hev ye?"

"No, only this gentleman hear; and you can't call him a stranger hardly, for he's been here nearly a week now."

"No, I don't mean the likes o' him. I aint a born fool, not quite, I hopes. Fill this here pint again, my gullet's like a lime-burner's, all through last night's work. 'Twas rum go that! Our 'head un, goin' roun' the little covers—you knows 'em—sees some smirches o' sticky stuff on some o' they outside trees. Well, he don't say much, but he knowed summut was goin' forrard as hadn t ought ter be, so he comes and gives orders fur to watch them covers. We was at it last night.

"Did you get any one?

"No, but there was a lot on'em with lights; artful as sin, that lot was! We could see their lights, and I think we should'a had one on'em, if the bloodhound hadn't nosed about at one o' their lanterns what they dropped. Old Jack had him in a leash fixed to his leather belt. Squire says he aint tu let nim run loose on no 'count, an when there's a tussle he aint to be loosed unless things gets real flesprit-like. Old Jack feeds him, and look' after him; an'he's the only one as ken handle him. Last night when he nosed that'ere lantern, Jack said we must stop, for if he tried to get him away afore he'n considered matters over he'd get wildlike, an'there'd be a job. It waunt long he nosed it, but it was jest long enuf fur the one we was almost on to to git clear off. You see, there was a good many o' them 'ere lights, an'they must'a bin about the artfullest lot that ever come about thes e 'ere parts, for we only seen on o'they chaps. Harry, he picked up a gimerack thing o'a box with little owlets in it, with pins struk through'em. You may depend on it, that 'ere stuff on the trees and them'ere owlets on pins was to draw the birds down arter they'd roosted, so as they could pick'em off with their hands. We be goin, there again to-night, an'if they comes we're sure to hev'em, for there'll be more on us at it."

Exit man, to the edification of the entomologist

A TRIP TO MARS.

"And where on earth are we going?"

"Nowhere on earth."

"Then where for heaven's sake?"

"To the planet Mars-"

Mars have been so near us recently that we have been taking quite a neighbourly interest in him. There is every appropriateness in the appearance just now of the second edition of a volume which gives an account of a trip to Mars and back. Mr. Robert Cromie is the author. "A Plunge into Space" is the title, and Messrs. Frederick Warne and Co. are the publishers.

"Barnett, Barnett, are you really mad?"

"Yes, mad enough, for I hold in my brain that which a human soul may hardly keep and hope to live."

"To drop this rhodomontade, Barnett, what the devil is it you have discovered?"

"I have discovered the origin of—force."

This was the beginning of the trip to Mars, Barnett's mode of propulsion being his control of the law of gravitation. He exercised this control from a big steel globe which he fitted with ever so ingenious mechanical contrivances.

"To-night simply by the turning of two screws, I shall insulate the steel globe from the earth's attraction, and all who choose to journey by it will pass safely on to Mars."

Down, down.

Down from the sheltering surface of the earth! Down at the rate of 50,000 miles a minute! Down into space! The journey was begun. The silence of it! The awful and appalling silence! The thousands of constellations! The millions of stars!

Well, after an exciting run, after collision upon collision with wandering meteors, in which the steel globe always had the best of it, they got to Mars.

"It is possible to breathe this atmosphere;" so spake Henry Barnett.

"Thank God!"

"You see this phial. It was exhausted a minute ago. It is now filled with Martian air. I have tested it by a process over which I spent many weeks of careful experiment. It is somewhat rarer than the air which we find most comfort in breathing, but not so rare as to be deleterious.

This was how Mars looked where the travellers landed:—

A boundless plain of fine red sand stretched round them as far as the horizon on every side, east, west, north, south. In this dead waste there was neither hill nor dale, mountain nor lake, nor bird nor beast.

Neither was there any living thing, animal or vegetable; not a shrub, not a leaf, not even a blade of humblest herbage upon it, and over it a dull red sky hung gloomily, unstirred by a breath of wind unrustled by the pinion sweep of birds—a fitting landscape for the well-named planet Mars, the god of war, desolation, and death.

"Barnett, where are we?"

"Pshaw, man, Barnett said, more sharply than was usual with him, "you did not expect to find life in the great equatorial continent of Mars unwatered for thousands of years."

So Barnett and his friends started off to find a fresher, greener, better land in Mars, and of course they were successful. "Hold on, Barnett, I see a city." This shout from one of the party brought the steel globe as it was sailing through the air to something like a standstill. Mars had now put on a smiling face:—

To the south the verdure-covered mountains of the Lagrange Peninsula appeared in wavy lines of grand symmetric curves, nearer the silver waves of the Maraldi Sea splashed pleasantly into rocky inlets and tumbled in mimic breakers over yellow sands that shone like gold in the morning light.

To the east other seas, other mountains, vast plains covered with luxuriant vegetation, sweeping flower-decked hills, terraces of swelling green brilliant with myriads of gaudy blossoms, beautiful trees, waving feathery foliage over countless swarms of happy song-birds, strains of distant music borne upward on the faint morning zephyr and blending with the slow murmur of the sporting waves, and there on the shores of Pratt Bay, an arm of the Maraldi Sea, a great glare of marble covered the land for many miles.

There was a difficulty with the inhabitants of Mars about landing, and it is worth explaining since it shows how far ahead of us in knowledge the people of Mars are. Within 300ft. of the surface of Mars the globe came to a standstill with a jerk.

Barnett thought for a moment, made one or two experiments with his registers, and then said angrily, "They know as much as I, and their mechanism is more powerful."

"What is wrong?"

"They have insulated the attraction of the planet on our ship. Oh, heavens."

"Barnett, what is it?"

"They have cut off their own attraction. When they can do this they must surely know how to exert their repellent force. They may shoot us into the sun at any moment."

However, the Martians let the Terrestrials get down be-and-by, and not only that, but metaphorically took them into their arms. What kind of people are they at Mars?

In stature the Martians were smaller than a man of medium height, but their figures were so admirably proportioned that this was not apparent unless an actual comparison was made by placing a man close beside one of them.

Their heads were larger than one would consider to be in keeping with perfect symmetry, but their bearing was so graceful, no ungainly effect was observable. The only very striking characteristic which they possessed was the expression of their faces.

One look at a Martian's face would convince the most obstinate sceptic that in them the *animal* had been suppressed and supplanted by the intellect.

As to costume, our funereal clothing or anything like it was not known amongst them. They dressed: they did not merely cover their bodies. In colour, material, and make they chose their garments so as to adorn as well as protect themselves—not disguise, distort, burlesque themselves.

By their mastery of the law of gravitation the Mars folks could propel themselves through the air in the easiest possible manner. As to the general conditions of life on the planet the all-useful Barnett made these discoveries:—

It appears that they only work two hours a day, so there is no great hardship from overpressure. The population is stationary, or slightly decreasing, so there is no emigration.

The whole planet is one nation, speaking one language, so they have no foreign complications. They are governed by one set of unchanging laws, so they have no politicians.

No account of Mars would be complete without something about the women. Take this about a certain mignonette:—

She was clothed in floating draperies, filmy, illusive, intangible, an iridescent cloud through which could be traced the outlines of her faultless form.

Her hair was of the tint of ruddy gold that caught the soft light and framed her face in a saint-like aureole.

Her eyes were of violet-blue, sp

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Lord Salisbury, in addition to his public anxieties, is at present a victim to domestic worries. The Queen has again offered him the dukedom which he refused in 1887, and now he again wishes to decline it; but Lady Salisbury and several members of the Cecil family are most desirous that he should accept it.

The late Mr. Bruce, of Arnot, Kinross-shire, has bequeathed to his son, Sir Charles Bruce, as an heirloom, a piece of the robe in which King Robert the Bruce was buried. When the Bruce's stone coffin was discovered in Dunfermline Abbey, in 1818, it was opened, the robe was taken out, and the pieces were divided among members of the clan. The fine estate of Arnot, which has long been possessed by this branch of the Bruce family, now passes to Sir Charles Bruce.

Madame Severine, whose interview with the Pope is the greatest feat of feminine journalism, has been at work for a good many years as a chronicler of "faits divers" for the Parisian press, but she never emerged into personal notoriety until she took an active part in assisting Padlevski to escape. Women reporters are so rare in France that some little sensation was caused when she claimed admission to the press box at the trial of Madame Clovis Hugues. Since then Madame Severine has been in great demand, and her journey to Rome under the auspices of the "Figaro" may be regarded as a sign of the times. French journalists do not feel quite happy at the prospect of competition with the fair sex, and Madame Severine has had a rough time of it now and again. She is, however, quite capable of taking care of herself, and is a thorough but self-respecting Bohemian. No longer in the prime of youth, she has a pleasant, if slightly hard-set countenance, a light active figure, and a perfectly self-possessed manner. His Holiness appears to have been quite equal to the occasion. In fact, he has proved himself to be another Grand Old Man, upon whom the artifices of the interviewer are expended in vain.

By far the most picturesque figure in the little crowd of new M.P.'s that stood round Mr. Millman waiting to be sworn, says the "Scotsman" was a new member curiously like Mr. Cunninghame-Graham. This was Mr. Field, the Parnellite member for one of the divisions of Dublin. Members looking on asked who he was, and the question (writes a London correspondent) was an inevitable one, for he can boast of a striking face and an unwonted arrangement of hair almost as fantastic as that of M. Paderewski. Mr. Field is a cattle-dealer, so the biography says, but he looks a high-strung poet. He took the oath, and passed the table with an air of distinction in keeping with his appearance. His bow to the Speaker caught the eye of Sir Richard Temple. It must have filled him with envy. Hitherto Sir Richard's salaam, redolent of Oriental grace, has been one of the sights of the House. But now he will hold high place in the ladies' gallery no longer—Mr. Field will supersede him. Even on Monday afternoon he gave the house a taste of his personal accomplishments. As he walked past the chair he gave his head a high jerk. The pendent curl that hung down over his high forehead was the cause of this jerk. In this way Mr. Field throws back his luxuriant forelock and clears his poetic brow. After him the rest appeared dull and commonplace.

Some of the election stories just now so popular in club smoke-rooms are no doubt apocryphal, but writes a London correspondent) a favourite story is of the way in which Mr. Caine got an additional vote. Mr. Caine, as everybody knows, prefers comfort to elegance in his dress. When he was canvassing there was one voter discovered who seemed to be absolutely unconquerable. He was not to be persuaded any way. Mr. Caine arranged that he should be brought to one of the meetings and placed in the front rank of the audience. Mr. Caine had not spoken before he raised his arm and displayed the flannel wristband which he affects. At this his recalcitrant friend turned to the agent and exclaimed, "I'll vote for that beggar; he doan't wear couffs." A more extraordinary reason for voting for a candidate has probably not been produced during the present election. Another story in relation to "the genial ruffian." When the heckling began at one meeting, one of the audience who meant to be very nasty got up and said, "I only want to ask one question, Mr. Chairman." "Go ahead," was the reply. With great scorn in his tone the inquirer demanded, "Who turned his coat?" Mr. Caine rose and said "I did," and sat down again. There was no more to be said.

Mr. Forrest Fulton has, as was generally expected, been appointed to the post of Common Serjeant. He is well known in the Law Courts, and for a number of years has been a great tribune of the criminal classes. Mr. Fulton, whose father was a lieutenant-colonel, is in the prime of life. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School and the University of London. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple just twenty years ago, Mr. Fulton joined the South Eastern Circuit. He has for some years had a large share of Treasury and Post Office work at the Bar, and was counsel for the Mint to the County of Hertford. In 1885 Mr. Fulton contested West Ham (North) unsuccessfully; but was returned the following year, and seconded the Address. At the late election he suffered defeat at the hands of the editor of the "New Review." Mr. Fulton, who is a fluent speaker, is the author of a "Manual of Constitutional History." His new appointment is regarded with favour in legal circles, and will, it is believed, be popular in the City.

Mr. C. F. Gill, who succeeds Mr. now Sir James Forrest Fulton as the senior prosecuting counsel for the Treasury, is very popular among his brother barristers, and has many friends among actors. He has come into special prominence in the courts during the past year or two, and in several cases in which he was pitted against Sir Charles Russell attracted some attention by his attacks on that distinguished Q.C. Mr. Gill was on the "other side" in the Baccarat, the Marks-Butterfield, and other actions, and also held the brief for the co-respondent in the Dunlo case. Mr. Gill, who left his native Ireland when seventeen years of age, "read" with Sir Douglas Straight, and "devilled" for Mr. Montagu Williams. He was called to the bar in 1874. He has been a prosecuting counsel to the Post Office since 1886, and three years ago was made junior prosecuting counsel for the Treasury at the Old Bailey. He also prosecutes for the Bankers' Association, and is Recorder of Chester. He is at present prosecuting in the Lambeth poisoning case. Mr. Gill is a strong Tory.

Dr. Andrew Dickson White, the new American Minister to the Court of the Tzar, is perhaps best known as the President of Cornell University, to which institution, it is said, he has presented at least £20,000. Besides being president, he has filled the chair of Modern History. He was American Minister to Germany from 1879 to 1882, and his name has been frequently mentioned in connection with high political office in the States.

The late Mr. Cyrus Field seems to have died a comparatively poor man. He drew up his first will in 1880, and at that time had property to the value of about £1,200,000. When his wife died last year he made a second will, and then found that most of his riches had been swept away. His life was insured for some £60,000, and this, it is said, is the bulk of the estate which he has left.

Mr. Oscar Wilde intends to visit America in the autumn in order to superintend the production of his new play to be brought out in New York. Mr. Wilde will, it is expected, remain in the States for about two months.

Colonel A. London Snowdon, the American Minister who was recently transferred from Greece to Spain, was for long an official in the United States Mint, and has been Postmaster of Philadelphia. He first came to Europe in a diplomatic capacity some three years ago—being Minister Resident and Consul-General to Roumania, Servia, and Greece. His rank was subsequently raised to that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentia. He is said to be very popular.

Mr. Keir Hardie's attire has, it is said, given great offence to the other Labour members. One of them has suggested that the rest of the party should agree to wear silk hats by way of protest against the butcher-like cap of the member for West Ham. Mr. Burt, Mr. Fenwick, and Mr. Howell have always worn the usual headgear. Mr. John Wilson, Mr. Pickard, and Mr. Abraham have been content with "billycocks," and in that taste they are now joined by Mr. John Burns and Mr. J. H. Wilson, the seamen's agent. Mr. Cremer has sometimes taken a little license, but he has never descended to anything like the level of Mr. Hardie. His greatest extravagance was in wearing a large broad-brimmed wideawake that nearly hid him under its shadow. Probably the silk hat league may not succeed; but at any rate Mr. Hardie's butcher's cap is keenly resented. It is possible, too, that one of these days he may be the recipient of a stock of white collars. What irritates the other Labour members is that he has long been noted for his affectation in dress. It is now some years ago since he came to Westminster in kilts. He had been sent to London by the Ayrshire miners to attend to some business of theirs, and for the occasion he rigged himself out with plaid and sporran. He had even a dirk handy. In this attire he cut a proud figure in the central lobby, where he was naturally taken for a Cockney Highlander. The butcher's cap and the collarless shirt are quite a new fancy. They have never been seen at the Trade Union Congress, where Mr. Hardie is a constant attender. At these meetings he is generally, as one of his friends put it, "quite respectable." His present get-up is specially designed for Parliamentary wear.

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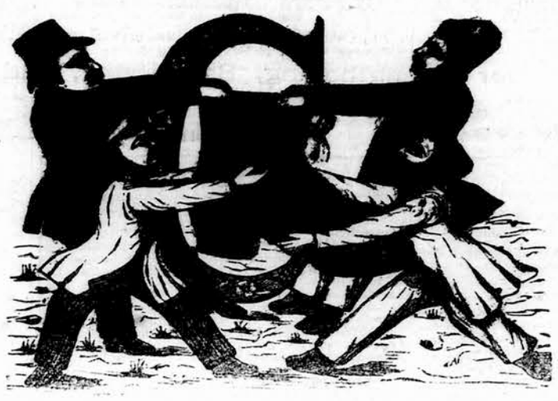

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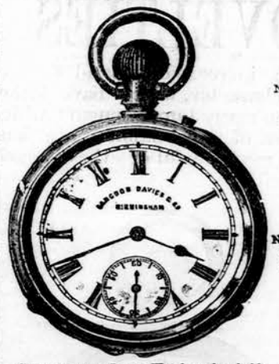

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AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
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She, as a veil, down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevell'd, but in wanton ringlets waved
As the vine curls her tendrils.

But, whether fair or dark, there is no aid to beauty more potent than an abundant, luxuriant growth of hair, which may be obtained by using **EDWARDS' "HARLENE,"** the only Hair Producer and Restorer so scientific in its discovery or so effectual in its operation; and she who possesses long and beautiful tresses can afford to disregard the latest extravagance of fashion.

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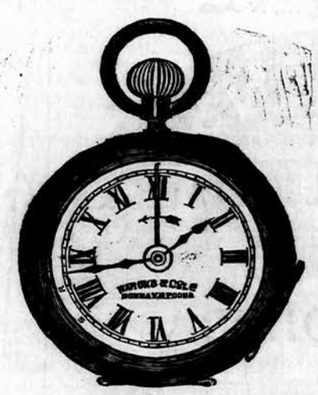

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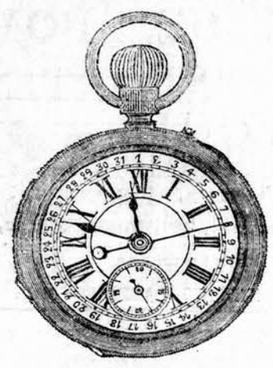

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This Watch has the days of the month enumerated on the outside edge of the dial, the long indicator points faithfully as the days pass, changing automatically at midnight.
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